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THE MORNING STAR.

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HON. GEORGE DAVIS.

TOUCHING TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF AN ILLUSTRIOUS MAN

By His Fellow Members of the Bar of Wilmington—Resolutions Adopted and Presented at a Meeting Held Yesterday in the Superior Court—Ordered to be Inscribed on the Minutes of the Court.

Yesterday at 12 m., the members of the Wilmington Bar assembled at the Court House to hear the report of the committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions upon the death of Hon. George Davis. Judge Starbuck adjourned Court until 3 o'clock in the afternoon to allow the meeting to be held in the Court room.

Mr. Marsden Bellamy, the chairman, called the meeting to order and said, that at a meeting of the Bar of this city on February 24th last to take action upon the death of Hon. Geo. Davis, he had been authorized, as chairman of the meeting, to appoint a committee to draft suitable resolutions over the loss, which the Bar, the community and the State had sustained by the death of Mr. Davis. He had appointed on that committee Messrs. E. S. Martin, A. W. Waddell and A. J. Ricaud, and they were assembled here to-day to hear the committee's report.

Mr. E. S. Martin read the resolutions, as follows:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the members of the bar of this city, held on the 24th day of February, 1895, the undersigned were appointed a committee to draft resolutions regarding the death of the Hon. George Davis and to present the same at this meeting. The committee therefore present the following report:

At his residence in this city, on the

23d day of February, 1896, died the Hon George Davis, LL D., a member of this bar and at one time a Senator from the State of North Carolina to the Congress of the Confederate States, and the last Attorney General of that confederacy.

After a long and distinguished career of more than half a century, Mr. Davis has passed away, leaving behind him a record as a lawyer and man which we contemplate with professional pride and admiration and the stainless reputation of a character adorned by all those virtues that exalt and ennoble man.

Entering the profession at a time when the Wilmington bar possessed many able and accomplished lawyers, Mr. Davis, by his force of intellect, constant study and powers of reasoning and eloquence soon stood among the foremost. Early in his career he was employed in some of the most important cases ever tried at this bar, in which he displayed such skillful management and such extensive learning that his reputation as an accomplished lawyer was at once established.

From that time his position and practice were assured and in every important case since he has been engaged with increasing reputation, an acknowledged and conspicuous leader at home and abroad.

Recognizing his great ability as a lawyer, in 1861 he was appointed by the President of the Confederate States Attorney General, and in 1875 he was tendered by Governor Vance the high office of Chief Justice of this State, as the successor of Chief Justice Pearson, but to the great loss of the State and profession he declined it.

He continued in the active practice of his profession until within the past year, when ill health and advanced age compelled him to retire from that forum where he had fought so many battles and achieved such brilliant honor and success. Mr. Davis loved the science of the law and to it he gave the most devoted study and unremitting toil, forcibly illustrated by the care and completeness with which he prepared his cases, the amplitude of his researches and the wide survey and scope of knowledge he displayed—all combined by consummate skill into clear, cogent and convincing argument perfect in its construction.

Conservative in disposition, of sound judgment, never carried away by passion or prejudice, of large experience and familiar with all the methods of business, he was a safe, wise and judicious counsellor as well as an advocate.

He was also a cultured scholar deeply read in general literature and other departments of learning.

Apart from his distinguished position as a lawyer, Mr. Davis occupied a deservedly high place in the estimation of the people of this city and State due to his pure patriotism, exalted character, incorruptible integrity and high sense of honor which made him alike eminent in his private and public life.

The members of the bar of this city, desiring to express their profound sense of the great loss that has come to the profession, this community and the State by the death of their illustrious associate, do

Resolve, That they deeply deplore the death of the Hon. George Davis, by which the profession of this city and State has lost its most distinguished member and leader whose great ability, extensive learning, brilliant eloquence and exalted character reflected lustre upon it; that this city and State have lost a true, patriotic and eminent citizen, one ever actuated by the highest principles of virtue, honor and integrity, "of a pure mind and fixed determination to do that which was right and only right."

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased associate by the secretary of this meeting, with the sincere sympathy of the profession.

That these resolutions be presented by Hon. A. M. Waddell, chairman of this committee, to the Superior Court at its next term with the request that they be spread upon the records of said court.

A. M. WADDELL, Chairman,
A. G. RICAUD,
E. S. MARTIN.

In offering the resolutions Mr. Martin spoke as follows:

MR. E. S. MARTIN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman:—In presenting these resolutions permit me to add my personal tribute to the memory of Mr. Davis, as I was honored by him with his friendship and deeply impressed by the nobility of his character. Mr. Justice Bradley of the Supreme Court of the United States, in an address delivered before the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, thus portrays the ideal lawyer: "In order to be an accomplished lawyer, it is necessary, besides having a knowledge of the law, to be an accomplished man, graced with at least a general knowledge of history, of science, of philosophy, of the useful arts, of the modes of business, of everything in fact that concerns the well-being and intercourse of men in society. He ought to be a man of large understanding; he must be a man of large acquirements and rich in general information, for he is the priest of the law, which is the bond and support of civil society and which extends to and regulates every relation of one man to another in that society and every transaction that takes place in it. Trained in such a profession and having these acquirements and two things more which can never be omitted from the category of qualifications—incorruptible integrity and a high sense of honor—the true lawyer cannot but be the highest type of man, fit for any position of trust, public or private; one to whom the community can look up to as a leader and guide, fit to judge and to rule in the highest places of magistracy and government, an honor to himself, an honor to his kind."

I do not think that my sincere admiration of Mr. Davis leads me too far when I say that he fully realized this lofty ideal in his life, attainments and character.

From his admission to the Bar (more than fifty years ago) to the end of his career, Mr. Davis was a most diligent student of the science of the law and the application of its sublime principles to the transactions of men and their relations to each other.

Endowed by nature with extraordinary mental powers, he acquired knowledge rapidly and soon rose to prominence in his profession. Steadily advancing, his mind expanded more and more, his learning increased, his experience grew larger and his judgment matured, until he stood at the very head of his profession the peer of those illustrious men who have shed a halo of glory around the judicial history of this State and country.

Duly appreciating the force of that saying: "That rightly to be great is not to move without great argument," he fully prepared himself upon all questions submitted to him, by a careful consideration of the facts, a profound investigation of the principles involved and an exhaustive examination and an analysis of the authorities applicable to the subject.

The domains of the Common Law, Maritime Law and International Law and the boundless expanse of Equity were all explored by him in discussing the many and various questions demanding his consideration, and even the principles of Patent Law he investigated and applied with success.

He was a strong and cogent reasoner, logical in his array of law and facts, clear and accurate in statement, comprehensive in his survey and persuasive with his impressive eloquence.

"No pent up Utica contracts his powers," but throughout the limits of this State and beyond, his eminent abilities as a lawyer were recognized and appreciated and his services sought in great and important matters. The President of the Confederate States recognizing his pure patriotism, sound judgment and great learning appointed Mr. Davis Attorney General, that he might have the benefit of his wise counsel in the administration of public affairs. Of the manner in which Mr. Davis discharged the duties of that important office, I present the testimony of the Hon. A. H. Garland, himself a member of the Confederate States Senate, and ex-Attorney General of the United States, who says: "His discharge of the duties of that office won for him not only the commendations of his great Chief, who was warmly attached to him, but the applause of the Congress and of the officials of the Government. His opinions were find specimens of good, pure English and of clear, forcible logic in law. He was rare indeed as a counsellor. His reading in law was extensive and especially from the fountains and in that calling he added to the lustre of the old State, which had already furnished Ruffin, Badger, Bragg, Graham and a host of others, their equals, to the profession."

Upon the death of Chief Justice Pearson, the Governor of this State, deeming Mr. Davis a fit and worthy successor of those eminent lawyers who had occupied the office of Chief Justice of the State, tendered to him that high office, with the almost unanimous approval of the Bench, Bar and people of the State, who alike felt that in his hands the administration of justice would be pure and undefiled and their rights, liberties and property secure.

But he declined it, and thus the profession and the State lost the valuable services of this most gifted and distinguished lawyer.

The measure of his extraordinary talents, of the professional labor he performed, the great skill he exhibited and his varied learning is beyond the limited scope of this humble effort and the time allowed us. They are fit themselves for nobler eulogy when time and the occasion will permit us to indulge in a more extended contemplation of his life and character. But it may be said that in all his works Mr. Davis manifested the powers of a great, profound and accomplished lawyer and closed his career with a reputation that will be an enduring monument to him and to the profession he so greatly adorned.

But Mr. Davis was not merely learned in the law. He was a cultured scholar, deeply read in the science of government, and constitutional and general history, especially the history of his own State, of which he knew more than any of her sons, and to which he contributed much that is valuable, rescued from oblivion and brought to light by his own researches. The great authors of the world were his constant companions, and from those "men of might—those grand in soul"—he gathered rich stores of learning—the food of his intellectual life, which he freely dispensed for the instruction and enjoyment of others.

Gifted with a pure and eloquent rhetoric, he was a graceful and polished writer, an eloquent orator, moved by noblest impulses, inspired by loftiest sentiments, and in the many addresses and speeches delivered by him on public occasions, embracing a variety of subjects, he showed a master hand, molding the richest gems of thought and expression, comprehensive knowledge and a wealth of illustration into one artistic and beautiful whole; calling to his aid the lessons of history, philosophy, morals, reason and the illustrious examples of the past to warn, to counsel and to inspire "to higher things," holding with Lord Bacon "That antiquity deserveth this reverence, that men should make a stand thereupon and discover what is the best way; but when the discovery is well taken, then to make progression."

But above all, Mr. Davis possessed the two things deemed by Mr. Justice Bradley essential qualifications—"incorruptible integrity and a high sense of honor." These elements, if any, predominated in Mr. Davis' character and were the rule and guide of his conduct. Because of these he was greatly respected and held in high esteem by the people, who implicitly trusted him and in times of public peril and anxiety looked up to him as a leader and guide with the fullest confidence.

Called to public stations in "times that tried mens' souls," he seemed well fitted for great office, great events, and of him as a Senator from the State of North Carolina to the Confederate States Congress, a brother Senator thus speaks:

"While he was a strong and lucid debator, he was a calm, conscientious and wise adviser. His speeches were often eloquent, and listening to him you always knew you were addressed by 'a good man speaking.' His views were always as broad as they were calm and dispassionate."

From the Senate Mr. Davis passed into the Cabinet as Attorney General of the Confederate States, which office he held to the close of the war. Amidst the terrors of that storm which swept the Confederate States from the galaxy of empires he stood to his post with heroic spirit and when all was over he returned to his home, like many others, to "reap a harvest of barren regrets" over the loss of all held dear. In private life Mr. Davis was an accomplished gentleman and faithful friend; a just and true man, courteous to all, tender and endearing to those he loved with his great heart and deep feelings. And I may truthfully say of him what was said of another: "His affectionate nature, craving ever friendship as well as the presence of kindred blood, diffused itself through all his private life, gave sincerity in all his hospitalities, kindness to his eye, warmth to the pressure of his hand, made his greatness and genius unbend, flowed out in graceful memories of the past or the dead, of incidents when life was young and promised to be happy with great authors. * * * And from these conversations of friendship, no man went away to remember one word of profaneness one allusion of indelicacy, one impure thought."

An honor to himself, an honor to his kind, he has left us the memory of one of God's noblemen, ashamed of nothing, save perchance of wrong and dishonor, who, in his own conscience and before the bar of his own soul, pursued the straight and narrow path of high, dignified and consecrated manhood. Having filled the measure of his days, he now rests from his labors—"passing from our eye to take on immortality."

Mr. P. B. Manning moved the adoption of the resolutions and paid a high tribute to Mr. Davis.

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote.

The meeting then adjourned,

Upon the opening of Court in the afternoon, Col. A. M. Waddell presented the resolutions adopted by the Bar to the Court, and spoke very eloquently of the life of Mr. Davis.

The Clerk of the Court read the resolutions, and Judge Starbuck then arose and said: "I have listened attentively and with deep interest to-day to what has been said by the members of the Bar upon the death of Hon. George Davis. Although I had not the honor of knowing him, I have heard of his high intellect, of his being a great and good man, and as one of North Carolina's greatest sons. Those who come after him in his profession should take the example set by him as their guiding star; but the most comforting consolation, is the assurance that his name is held and will abide in the hearts of the people of North Carolina as a synonym of purity and honor.

"It is ordered by the Court that the resolutions be inscribed upon the minutes of the Court, as sacred to the memory of Hon. Geo. Davis."

Port Almanac—April 21.

Sun Rises	5.20 A M
Sun Sets	6.39 P M
Day's Length	13 h 17 m
High Water at Southport	1.31 A M
High Water at Wilmington	3.14 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 21.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 69°; 8 p. m., 68°; maximum, 81°; minimum, 64°; mean 73°.

Rainfall for the day, 00; rainfall for the month up to date, .89.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina: Fair; continued warm southwesterly winds. The barometer has fallen rapidly during the day in the regions east of the Mississippi. The temperature has fallen slightly in the Middle Atlantic States and in the Northwest.

The indications are that cloudiness will increase on the Atlantic coast, probably followed by showers in the interior of New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

OUTLINES.

At Warren, Ark., Jeff Gardner, a negro, was lynched for criminal assault on a girl. —— The Illinois Democratic Convention will be held at Peoria on June 23rd. —— It is stated that Spain is satisfied with the attitude of the United States toward Cuba. —— The U. S. authorities will see that the Rev. A. J. Diaz, the Cuban Baptist missionary, has a fair trial as an American citizen. —— Tom Price, a negro, was lynched near Westville, S. C., for the probably fatal shooting of a boy. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 2½@3 per cent.; last loan at 2½ and closing offered at 2½; cotton quiet; middling gulf 8 3-16c; middling 7 15-16c; Southern flour dull, steady; common to extra fair $3.40@3.80; good to choice $3.00@3.80; wheat—spot dull and easier with options; No. 2 red in store and at elevator nominal; afloat nominal. Corn—spot dull but steady; No. 2 at elevator 39c; afloat 40c; spirits turpentine quiet and firm at 29@29½c; rosin firm and quiet; strained, common to good $1.95.

We are under obligations to Hon. Patrick Walsh, of Augusta, Ga., for a copy of *The Looms of the South*, a monthly published in New York by Frank J. Strauss, 108-114 Wooster Street. The March number contains a very able article on cottton manufacturing in the South which covers the business in all its details, and is full of interesting and valuable information.

U. S. Senators are not always as particular as they should be as to the company they keep. Senator Teller the other day was relieved of two pocketbooks containing $106. The man who can afford to carry two pocketbooks when so many people have no use for one shouldn't mind being robbed occasionally.

Since Mayor Strong has vetoed the Greater New York bill the New York *World* has got so mad at him that it wants him legislated out of office. The *World* was one of the papers that did some hefty work to put him in, to get a twist on Tammany.

The Georgia melon-growers have been overdoing the business and as a result it is reported that in most of the melon-growing region there will be a reduction of from 40 to 60 per cent. in the acreage this year. Cotton will take the place of the melons.

Agricultural reports show that the corn crop of the South has been steadily increasing. In 1893 it was 435,744,766 bushels, in 1894 483,421,962 and in 1895 607,665,171. The total grain crop of the South in 1895 is put at 700,000,000 bushels.

Elsewhere in this issue of the STAR we publish the Democratic plan of organization for this State, which it would be well to preserve. It will be noted that there are some changes in it from the old.

King Menelek, the Abyssinian warrior, has become so fond of the Italian soldiers whom he took prisoners that he is said to have cut off their legs to prevent them from running away.

The Roanoke *News*, one of the best of our weekly exchanges, entered upon its 31st year with last week's issue. It is a good, progressive, newsy and well-edited paper.

As another proof that there is an abundance of gold in the world some fellow has figured out that there are 10,250,000,000 tons of it held in solution in the waters of the globe.

The State of Maine is wild for Reed. Maine is a wild sort of a State anyhow, and a much smaller provocation than Tom Reed could stir it up.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCURSION—To Southport.
JOHNSON & FORE—Call early.
MASONIC—Meeting Wil. Lodge.
OPERA HOUSE—South's Battle Abbey.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The Swedish barque *Lilly* sailed from Rotterdam for Wilmington, N. C., April 15th last.

— Mt. Olive shipped her first crate of strawberries of the season yesterday. They were from the farm of Mr. Geo. W. Williams.

— Truckers along the line of the W. & W. R. R. between Wilmington and Goldsboro shipped 520 crates of strawberries yesterday.

— The first excursion of the season will be given to-morrow on the steamer *Wilmington* under the auspices of the Ladies' Benevolent Society.

— Son Collins, an escaped convict, from the work house, was captured last night by deputy sheriff Flynn, on Castle between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

— The members of the Daughters of the Confederacy who will sell tickets for Col. Garnett's lecture are requested to apply to Mrs Gaston Meares this morning.

— Reserved seats for Col. Garnett's "Recollections of Gettysburg" can be secured at Yates' to-morrow without extra charge. Price of tickets 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

— Rev. T. Page Ricaud, of this city, delivered a lecture to the Sunday school and preached a most excellent sermon at Wayman Church, Carver's Creek Circuit, much to the delight of a large and attentive congregation.

— The Queen City Pleasure Club gave a delightful ball at Adrian Hall last night. Supper was served at 12 o'clock, arranged by Mrs. P. N. Fick. The committee of arrangements were Messrs. J. W. Blomme, R. O. Curtis and W. H. Coleman, who deserve credit for the success of the affair.

Address to the King's Daughters To-morrow Night.

Mrs. E. E. Wiley, president of the Parsonage and Home Mission Society of the M. E. Church South, will address all circles of the King's Daughters and other benevolent or church societies, at Grace M. E. Church to-morrow (Wednesday) night at eight o'clock.

It is earnestly hoped there will be a large attendance to hear this gifted woman. She is powerful in her earnestness and entire consecration to the service of God. An opportunity like this will not come again soon.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. H. S. Prior, of Fayetteville, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Albert Peschau, of Rocky Mount, is in the city, on a visit to relatives.

— Mr. Senior Cohen, of New York, is in the city, registered at The Purcell.

— Mr. Will Bunting and bride have returned from their bridal tour North.

— Mr. A. H. Potter, of Chattanooga, is in the city, a guest of The Purcell.

— Mr. P. Linehan, of Raleigh, an old friend of the STAR, is here on a business visit.

— Mr. L. O. Glover, of Washington, was in the city yesterday, stopping at The Purcell.

— Mr. Geo. C. Southerland, of Goldsboro, arrived here last night, on a visit to relatives.

— Mr. L. Z. Hedgepeth, of Rowland, and Mr. A. L. Smith, of Lexington N. C., are in the city.

— Messrs. W. J. Montgomery, of Marion, and W. H. Horne, of Florence, S. C., are in the city.

— Miss Minnie A. Guthrie, a popular young lady of Southport, is in the city, visiting relatives.

— Mr. J. C. Williams, of Rose Hill, was a visitor in the city yesterday and made the STAR a pleasant call.

— Mr. Herbert L. Borden and bride have returned after spending two weeks visiting places of interest in the North.

— Miss Sarah E. McMillan, who has been quite sick for some weeks past, was reported yesterday as much improved.

— Mr. A. W. McAlister, Secretary of the Southern Stock Mutual Insurance Company, of Greensboro, is here on business.

— Messrs. C. F. McRae, of Fayetteville, and Thos. McBee, of Asheville, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Wm. P. Burbage, representing J. B. Clement & Co., yesterday near Wrightsville, killed a rattlesnake four feet long with eight rattles. He brought the rattles with him on his return ot the city.

— Dr. Russell Bellamy has returned to New York after spending a few days here with relatives and friends. To-morrow he sails from New York for Berne, Switzerland, where he will remain several months as assistant to Professor Theod. Kocher, of the noted University of Berne, in his surgical clinics.

WEDDED IN FAYETTEVILLE.

Mr. Owen F. Love and Miss Mary Campbell Brady Married in Fayetteville Yesterday.

The marriage of Miss Mary Campbell Brady, of Fayetteville, to Mr. Owen F. Love, of Wilmington, took place yesterday afternoon in Fayetteville at St. John's Episcopal Church. Miss Brady is the daughter of Mr. W. E. Brady, and granddaughter of Major A. M. Campbell, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Fayetteville. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers most tastefully arranged, and a large concourse of friends of both bride and groom were assembled to witness the ceremony.

The bride entered the church leaning on the arm of her uncle, Maj. W. F. Campbell, and was met just below the council by the groom and his best man, Mr. Frank H. Stedman. The marriage ceremonies were conducted by Rev. Doctor Joseph C. Huske, assisted by the Rev. Jno. Huske and the Rev. Joseph N. Starr, Major W. F. Campbell giving the bride away. The maids of honor were Misses Kate Underwood and Lizzie Brady, and the ushers were Messrs. Charles Gampbell, Archie Campbell, James Moore and George Underwood.

Numerous were the congratulations showered upon the happy couple, and the many handsome and costly presents received showed the high estimation in which both Mr. and Mrs. Love are held not only here but also in Fayetteville.

Mr. and Mrs. Love left Fayetteville for Wilmington a short time after their marriage, being accompanied to the depot by a host of friends and well wishers. They arrived here about eight o'clock last night and drove to Mr. Love's residence, where a most sumptuous bridal supper awaited them and a few personal friends.

The STAR, in conjunction with other friends, unites in wishing the bride and groom much happiness and prosperity.

Superior Court.

In this Court yesterday, Judge Starbuck presiding, a few cases on the docket were disposed of as follows:

Junius Davis, receiver, vs. Butters Lumber Company. Continued.

E. K. Bryan, assignee, vs. Paul Case. Continued.

The case of J. C. McRae vs. Charles Tietgen; suit to determine ownership of a cow, was on trial when the Court took recess at 6 p. m. until 9 o'clock this morning.

Special Term of the Criminal Court.

Judge Meares gave out the information to magistrates yesterday that by order of the Governor a special term of Criminal Court for New Hanover county will be convened in this city on Monday, the 15th day of June next. The next regular term of the Criminal Court for this county will be held October 18th, 1896.

Danger off Hatteras.

The barque *Augustine Kobbe* passed on April 13th, in latitude 35 deg., 15 min., longitude 74 deg., 40 min., a sunken three-masted schooner with topmast thirty feet out of water and fore-topsail flying loose.

RALEIGH NEWS LETTER.

REPUBLICANS AND POPULISTS STILL DISCUSSING FUSION.

Talk of an Agreement Between Butlerites and Some Democrats—The A. P. A. Attracting Attention—Rev. A. C. Dixon—The First Baptist Church.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 20th.

The weather for the past nine days has been intolerably hot. All April records have been broken. Foliage on the trees is two weeks in advance.

The First Baptist church will make many improvements in their handsome edifice at an early date. Five thousand dollars will be expended in remodelling the interior of the church.

Rev. A. C. Dixon has been induced to stop over Thursday night next to deliver a sermon. His revival in Shelby created even more interest than the one held here.

Silver Democrats of the pronounced variety say that the unit rule will undoubtedly be adopted in the State Convention in instructing delegates to Chicago. That course will in all probability be pursued.

The strength developed by the A. P. A. is attracting a great deal of attention just now. It will be interesting to know that the order has secured a footing in this State and I am told that the membership is being largely increased. The organization will not cut much of a figure in North Carolina politics.

Several Populists have recently told your correspondent that all the talk about Harry Skinner and Cy Thompson issuing an address to the Populists of the State favoring fusion emenates from Republicans, and furthermore, that they have sought to give it all the publicity possible. They say that Skinner and Thompson may make public a letter explaining their position in favoring fusion. Skinner and Thompson stated Saturday that they would never have agreed to give the Governor to the Republicans. Fusion was an impossibility in any event without concessions coming from the Republicans.

It may be stated now that fusion between Republicans and Populists will never be secured when the conventions meet unless the Republicans recede from their propositions as set forth by the conference committee. If Senator Butler controls the Populists, which is almost a foregone conclusion, there will be no fusion. If the Harry Skinner element pockets the delegates there will be no fusion on the other proposition. The Populists are bent on naming the Governor.

The *Caucasian* will state this week that there was not one reference to office in their proposition, but on the other hand it embodied and tended to strengthen the principle for which they were fighting. The Republican proposition, the *Caucasian* will say, made no reference to principle whatever, but dwelt solely on a division of offices. The Butler Populists are dubbing it a "grab for office." There seems to be no doubt that there is an agreement between the Butlerites and some Democrats to get together.

Mrs. Wm. Simpson, wife of the distinguished pharmacist, was stricken with apoplexy yesterday.

Mr. Banks Holt is quite ill.

Daughters of the Confederacy.

The regular monthly meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy was held yesterday afternoon at the Wilmington Light Infantry armory. Miss Julia Gore was elected recording secretary. Several letters were read from the secretary general, Mrs. J. J. Thomas, of Atlanta Ga., one of which stated that a charter had been granted Chapter 45, of Victoria, Texas. Charters have been granted to forty-one chapters since a year ago.

Committees were appointed to decorate the stage Thursday night for the lecture of Col. Jno. J. Garnett, and to provide music for the occasion.

Eighteen applications for membership were acted upon, making now forty-nine members.

A committee of ten was appointed to go to Greensboro next Monday to attend the reunion of the Confederate veterans.

A committee was also appointed to offer two prizes to the scholars of this city, who are eligible to become members of the Daughters of the Confederacy or the Sons of the Confederacy, that will write the best essay, either historical or biographical, on a Confederate subject.

The meeting then adjourned.

Warm Dry Weather.

Mr. C. M. Strong, local forecast official, in his report yesterday morning, said the conditions indicated continued fair warm weather for this locality.

The cotton region bulletin for the 24 hours ended at 8 a. m. yesterday shows that clear weather prevailed everywhere, with the exception of the Little Rock district, where an average of three-hundredths of an inch of rain is reported.

The temperature continues high throughout the cotton region, the maximum Sunday at Weldon was 93, Newbern 90, Lumberton 96, Goldsboro 93, Greensboro and Charlotte 88, Wilmington 82.

Against the Western Union.

A case came up for trial before the Superior Court of Richmond county last week that is of general interest. It was that of Odom *vs.* the Western Union Telegraph Company. The action was based on delay in the transmission and delivery of a telegram, and plaintiff claimed damages to the amount of $1,950. The jury gave a verdict for $550 and defendant appealed. Mr. Frank McNeill of this city, and Mr. Cameron Morrison, of Rockingham, appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Geo. V. Strong, of Raleigh, represented defendant.

DEAD BODY FOUND.

Supposed to be J. D. Bryant of Lumberton, N. C.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 20.—J. D. Bryant, of Lumberton, N. C., was found dead to-day near Hope Mills, N. C., on the tracks of the Atlantic Coast Line railway. He was horribly mangled and was unrecognizable except by the papers found on the body. It is supposed that he was killed by the Florida vestibule train last night. Bryant was a white man, thirty-five years of age.

INTERESTING TO TRUCKERS.

The Outlook in Florida, Georgia and Virginia—Profit in Strawberries—Complaints of Drought.

[*Savannah News.*]

General Freight Agent F. B. Papy of the Plant system says that the freight traffic this year, especially in the vegetable line, is largely in excess of that of last year. The movement of vegetables from Florida has increased remarkably. Florida truck growers can ship fruit and vegetables to New York and other large markets ahead of other sections and the business is highly profitable.

As an example of the profits accruing from early shipments of fruit and vegetables, it is stated that in Pasco county, Florida, the money made on the strawberry crop alone last season far succeeded the returns of any orange crop produced in the county. The vegetable movement over the Plant system this season approximates 60,000 crates over last year's business.

The crop this year has been largely affected by the severe drought which has been of long duration. In Manatee county especially, rain is badly needed; other drawbacks were cold weather, heavy rains where none were needed, and high winds. Farmers in that section are all preparing to irrigate their crops.

The cabbage crop for this season is reported as fully 25 per cent. short of last year's yield. The watermelon acreage in Georgia in sections reached by the Plant system show a decrease of at least 50 per cent. from last year's, which was 10,000 acres, against a possible 6,000 acres for this year. In Florida the increase on melon acreage is about 50 per cent., last year's acreage being 9,079 acres.

[*Norfolk Landmark.*]

The protracted spell of dry weather in this section is damaging the early crops of the truckers, particularly green peas, strawberries and cabbage. The truckers say if the rain does not come soon the loss will amount to a great many thousand dollars in the trucking belt. Radishes, asparagus, kale and spinach is about all the stuff shipping at present, but Southern truck is going through at a lively rate. Irish potatoes are well above ground and the prospect is favorable for a large yield. The grain growing farmers in the lower portion of Norfolk county have nearly finished planting corn. The truckers plant corn later.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—68 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 3 bbls tar, 18 bbls. crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—11 casks spirits turpentine, 7 bbls rosin, 2 bbls tar, 8 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—4 casks spirits turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—14 bales cotton, 15 casks spirits turpentine, 300 bbls rosin, 14 bbls tar.

Steamer E A Hawes—6 casks spirits turpentine, 98 bbls rosin, 6 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 112 bales, spirits turpentine, 40 casks; rosin, 408 bbls; tar, 35 bbls; crude turpentine, 26 bbls.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for ess than 20 cents. tf

DIED.

GROTGEN—In this city, at 11.55 p. m., April 20th, MARY MARGARET, infant daughter of George T. and Lily-Ann Grotgen, aged nine months and four days.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence, No. 504 South Front street. Interment in Bellevue Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JOHN'S HALL, April 21, 1896.
Wilmington Lodge No. 319, A. F. & A. M.
REGULAR MONTHLY COMMUNICATION of this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
ap 21 1t THOS. F. BAGLEY, Secretary.

Excursion.
THERE WILL BE AN EXCURSION TO Southport to-morrow (Wednesday) under the auspices of the Benevolent Society for the benefit of the Catherine Kennedy Home Hospital fund. Prices, 50 cents for adults; 25 cents for child en and servants.
ap 21 1t

Bartholomay Bock Beer,
Rochester, New York, on draught.
A. P. LEVY,
mar 31 tf French Cafe.

Hamme, The Hatter,
HAS GOT THEM. GOT WHAT?
The latest and most Fashionable Hats, and the Lowest Prices.
ap 14 tf 26 North Front Street.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16th, 1896. Sealed proposals will be received at this building until 12 o'clock noon, April 30th, 1896, for furnishing fuel, lights, water, ice, miscellaneous supplies, washing towels, hauling ashes, and sprinkling streets for this building during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, or such portion of the year as may be deemed advisable. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the Treasury Department. W. R. KENAN, Custodian. ap 15 2t

OPERA HOUSE.
THURSDAY, APRIL 23th.
—THE—
South's Battle Abbey!
COL. JOHN J. GARNETT WILL DELIVER HIS LECTURE,
"A Confederate's Recollections of Gettysburg."
For the benefit of the Fund for the South's Battle Abbey. Under the auspices of the Cape Fear Camp Confederate Veterans.
Admission 50 cents; children under 13 years 25 cts. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box sheet open at Yates' Thursday morning. ap 19 4t

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER,
OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Buck Ranges!
We now have secured the agency and control of these Celebrated
Stoves and Ranges
for this market. It can hardly be questioned that these are about the finest and best goods made. We have made arrangements with Factory to handle these STOVES at
A Close Price,
which will put them in reach of all that want a STOVE which will do great work and last many years.
W. B. SPRINGER & CO.,
Purcell Building,
mar 22 tf Wilmington, N. C.

$1.00
WIL BUY THE
CHOICE
PAIR
Exhibited in Our Window this Week.
Remember what we sell and where we keep, 63½ steps east from corner Front and Pprincess street.
Respectfully,
Mercer & Evans.
ap 7 tf

UP TO DATE
Livery and Sales Stable.
Southerland & Cowan,
108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.
OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.
TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO 15.
Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses. Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call $1.00.
Prices Uniform to All Comers.
Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $2.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Horse and Surry one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.
Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

Beans, Beans, Beans.
Large Stock Just Received
EVERY VARIETY SOLD IN THIS SECTION OF
VEGETABLE.
—AND—
Farm Seeds
Truckers and Gardners will find it to their interest to buy from
Robt. R. Bellamy & Co.,
DRUGGISTS AND SEEDSMEN,
feb 9 tf Wilmington, N. C.

THE ONLY CARGO
NEW CROP MOLASSES
directly imported from the
West Indies,
is now discharging at our wharf.
Ex-Schr. Wm. Linthicum,
Direct from Barbadoes. Superior quality. Low prices.
Samples and prices furnished by
WORTH & WORTH,
Only Importers of Molasses in North Carolina.
ap 8 tf

SOUTHPORT AND WILMINGTON.

STEAMER WILMINGTON.

	Leave Wilmington. A. M.	P. M.	Leave Southport. A. M.	P. M.
MONDAY	9 30	.....	6 00	3 30
TUESDAY	9 30	.....	.....	3 30
WEDNESDAY	9 30	.....	.....	3 30
THURSDAY	9 30	.....	.....	3 30
FRIDAY	9 30	5 00	.....	3 30
SATURDAY	.....	3 30	8 00	.....

ap 19 tf J. W. HARPER.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at [$ 10 per year, ($ 5) for six months, $1 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $80 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

A announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to as position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1896.

GIVING IT UP.

We have heretofore referred to the action of the Lawrence mills at Lowell, Mass., in deciding to give up the manufacture of coarse goods because they could not compete with Southern mills in these lines. Because the Lawrence Company was one of the largest concerns in the State its action caused some surprise and was construed by some as a confession that there was not a very bright prospect before the cotton mills of Massachusetts when one of the strongest of them confessed itself unable to cope with Southern competition. This caused, as it was well calculated to do, some uneasiness and even alarm among some of the cotton mill men and their employes, to quiet whom some of the papers up there essayed to make light of the decision of the Lawrence Company, by asserting that the lines of goods which it had discontinued making were antiquated goods for which there was little demand, but others showing better judgment sought the opinions of mill men to see what they thought of the course pursued by the Lowell company and whether it was significant of any change in the situation which would materially affect the industry in the New England States.

The Boston *Journal* addressed a number of inquiries to the leading mill men of the State, the questions covering all the phases of the case present or prospective that occurred to the propounder. Replies from most of the parties addressed were received, and while differing more or less they were very candidly written and all admitted that the New England mills had very formidable competition to encounter from the South, not only in the coarser goods now but ultimately in the finer goods. The Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* of last week publishes the substance of fourteen of these replies. We here produce two of the leading ones because they cover nearly all the others, and because they make some admissions which have heretofore been made very reluctantly, if made at all.

T. Jefferson Coolidge, of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company: "1. I am inclined to think that the manufacture of cotton goods in New England will grow very slowly. 2. The competition with goods manufactured at the South, as long as labor is 30 per cent. below the labor of Massachusetts, will certainly be a very severe one—almost too severe for the New England manufacturers—unless wages come down here or rise at the South. 3. The advantages the South has over New England are: 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper labor, coal at half price and some saving on the freight of cotton and on the freight of manufactured goods to the West; in some places cheaper cotton. 4. The longer hours of labor are an advantage to the South, so are the lower wages. 5. The competition affects all kinds of goods manufactured in New England, because if too many coarse goods are manufactured the mills here will be driven to fine goods, and then too many fine goods will be made. 8. These conditions will have a tendency to gradually throw the wage-earners of New England out of employment, unless the price of labor is changed; but all this will take time, because the immense growth of the country, requiring 400,000 or 500 000 spindles a year, will very soon overtake the present production of goods and give us a profitable business until other mills are built, but many of these mills, I am afraid, may not be put up in New England. I cannot but look for better times than we have had the past two or three years."

Eliot C. Clark, Treasurer Boott Cotton Mills: "The advantages possessed by Southern cotton mills are: Much cheaper labor of excellent quality, longer hours, cheaper cotton and fuel, milder climate, fewer vaxatious legal restrictions. Until recently the proportion of production at the South has been so small that the price for cloths has been fixed by its cost to Northern mills, and Southern mills simply got excessive profits. Now Southern production is increasing so enormously that the price of many grades of cloth is fixed by their Southern cost. In the future Southern profit on plain cloths will be less, and Northern mills will not be able to make such goods except at a loss. They must then change to finer goods and fancies not yet produced in quantity in the South. Then the desire to get large profits by making goods whose price is governed by the higher Northern cost will lead to the building in the South of mills for making finer yarns. There are a few Southern mills already producing cloths of finer yarns than can be made by nine-tenths of the Northern mills. I see no reason why the South may not successfully compete with the North in making staple fine cloths. It is not safe to prophesy, but I rather think that Southern production will increase much more than Northern; that poor mills, North and South, will be driven out of business, and that good Northern mills will find some profitable business, provided they are not too much hampered by restrictive legislation."

Mr. Coolidge has visited the South several times and become personally familiar with the situation down here. He was one of the first of the New England manufacturers to realize the advantages the South offered to that industry, the present and possible magnitude of the competition which the Northern mills would have to encounter, and he was among the first to candidly admit it. His admissions were made light of at the time by some of the New England papers which thought that he was simply alarmed without sufficient cause or that he was talking to influence legislation then pending in the Massachusetts Legislature in reference to the hours of labor, child labor, etc. But since then many Eastern mill men have visited the South, singly and in parties, and have pretty generally corroborated his declarations. The New England manufacturer who doesn't agree with him now in part if not wholly is the exception, for most of them do.

Mr. Coolidge is not one of those who solace themselves with the delusion that it is only in the coarse goods the Northern mills will find successful competition from the South, for he foresees competition in the finer goods too, when the profits on the coarser goods become so reduced as to lead to the manufacture of the finer and more profitable grades, to make which is simply a matter of capital to purchase the machinery and supply the skilled labor that will be necessary. There has been some movement in this direction already, and there will be more, for with the rapidity with which mills are being erected in the South now, it will not be long before they so supply the demands for the coarser goods that the making of the higher grades will be a matter of necessity and then the New England mills will be forced to meet competition in these as they have been in other lines and with the same result, for the advantage will be with the Southern mills in these as in the others, when the managers get their hands in and get down to work systematically. Mr. Coolidge sees this, as doubtless others do.

MINOR MENTION.

The New York *Times* of Saturday last publishes a very interesting interview with a prominent professional man of that city, who had just returned from Havana where he had spent several weeks, and had fine opportunities for observation, as he brought with him letters of introduction to Spanish officials which gave him free intercourse with them, and not being suspected of any sympathy with the Cubans he was practically allowed the freedom of the city and mingled freely with all classes, with friends and enemies of Spain. He says that while the Cubans are physicaliy superior to the Spanish soldiers, they are proof against yellow fever, which carries the Spanish soldiers off like sheep, for which reason General Weyler cannot send troops into the interior in the yellow fever season, which is now on, without sustaining losses greater than any that would be incurred in battle. It is the understanding in Havana, he says, that Weyler will call on Spain for more troops until he has an army of 200,000 men, which he will send into the interior in columns, making a sort of a dragnet, his idea being to catch and crush the insurgents in that way. He has tried that, but his lines were too thin when stretched out and the plan didn't work. From all he learned in Havana he is satisfied that the insurgents are now in a better condition for successfully waging war than they have ever been, that their only need is arms and ammunition, and that it will be practically impossible for Spain with her exhausted Treasury and poor credit to crush the rebellion. The Cubans are wisely avoiding battles, and are thus prolonging the conflict which is proving such a strain on Spain's resources. They destroy sugar crops, factories, etc., not in a wanton or revengeful spirit, but as a war measure to deprive Spain of sources of revenue, an act which this gentleman declares justifiable, but they descroy no property unnecessarily nor do injury to Spanish sympathizers who may happen to fall into their hands, in which they present a striking contrast to the Spanish authorities and those acting under their orders, for they have indiscriminately executed prisoners, and butchered whole families on mere suspicion.

* * *

The gold organs in this country are making much ado over the speech of the Chancellor of the British Exchequer, delivered in the House of Commons a few days ago, in which he said that the past year had been one of unusual prosperity in England, that the credit of the country had never been so high and that about the only industry that was making a poor showing was agriculture, and thereupon they exclaim "good times hinge upon gold." In as much as the Government is calling for unusually large sums of money to carry out its war programme in Africa, and to be prepared to cope with other nations that are waiting the opportune time to pounce upon England, it may be expected that the gentleman who represented the Government on that occasion would do some of his best figuring to make the Government solid, and ease any apprehensions there might be on that score, but admitting all he says the fact is also admitted that agriculture languishes in that country, as it does on this. In a really prosperous country agriculture is the industry that should prosper. But, admitting all he says, what has it to do with this country? England is a manufacturing country; it is a free trade country, which has the world for a market. It is the great land-grabbing country of the world which has reached out and wherever it has found some specks of gold not already owned by a nation powerful enough to protect it has seized and held it under some pretence. It is the money-lending nation of the world which draws its golden tribute from the nations into which its money-lenders have gone, and that's what makes its "prosperity." England's prosperity has been at the expense of other nations which have foolishly walked into the trap her money manipulators set, and thus made it possible for them to become the money monarchs of the world. Gold may be a very good thing for the money lenders of England, good times for them may "hinge on gold," but it is not a good thing for the nation which hopes to successfully compete with England.

It is hard to tell whom to implicitly trust. For twenty-five years the Treasury in Washington has been permitting brides who visit Washington on their bridal tours and take in the Treasury, as most of them do, to handle a big carefully done up and heavily sealed package supposed to contain $2,000,000 in greenbacks. Thousands of brides have done that and told their friends about how much money they have handled, and now it leaks out that the Treasury has been perpetrating a miserable fraud on these confiding brides by palming off on them two artistically done up old census reports, as a $2,000,000 lump.

The gold standard advocates are very much interested in the wage earners these days, who, they say, will be the first to suffer by the free coinage of silver. Of course the gold standard fellows who manipulate money are in downright earnest about this and are not thinking about themselves at all, but about the poor wage earners. And so when the protected manufacturer wants more protection to help him get a tighter grip on the home market he never thinks himself but of the poor wage earner who will be benefitted by protection. Such fraternal interest in the wage earner is beautiful to behold.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Major McKinley is one of the luckiest politicians in the United States. Just at the time when his boom seemed to have reached a halting place along comes the A. P. A. and gives him a boost by making a show of opposing him.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— An English clergyman, the Rev. Joseph E. Eben Powell, came to this country to demonstrate that our election laws were not enforced. In gathering his proofs he registered and voted in Findlay, Ohio, without being naturalized. But the grand jury indicted him, and now we have news of his conviction, which means that not the whole British Government will be able to keep him out of jail. His case is one well calculated to start the tear of pity. And to think that he was doing it all for our own good, too! —*New York Advertiser Rep.*

— I hardly know whether to feel aggrieved or not, said the ancient one. Mr. Ta'cott told me I was a true daughter of Eve.

What impudence, said the sweet young thing. You don't look to be more than the grand-daughter of Eve at the very utmost.—*Enquirer.*

"For Charity Suffereth Long."

Mrs. Laura C. Phoenix, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Matron of a Benevolent Home and knowing the good Dr. Miles' Nervine has done me, my wish to help others, overcomes my dislike for the publicity, this letter may give me. In Nov. and Dec., 1893, *The inmates had the "LaGrippe,"* and I was one of the first. Resuming duty too soon, with the care of so many sick, I did not regain my health, and in a month *I became so debilitated and nervous* from sleeplessness and the drafts made on my vitality, that it was a question if I could go on. A dear friend advised me to try *Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.* I took 2 bottles and am happy to say, I am in better health than ever. I still continue *Its occasional use, as a nerve food,* as my work is very trying. A letter addressed to Milwaukee, Wis., will reach me." June 6, 1894. MRS. LAURA C. PHOENIX.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine
Restores Health

Monthly Pains cured by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Female by all Druggists. change. June 15 1y m tu th

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Raleigh *Press Visitor*: A special from Concord says: "It is true that application has been made for Gen. Clingman to enter the Soldiers' Home. The General is now in Yadkin county with a sister. He also has a niece and nephew here who care for him. He is still strong in body and is mentally affected only to a slight degree.

— Concord *Standard*: Tramps have never been so numerous. It is a very common thing to see half a dozen or more around or pass the depot. They seem to be taking Charlotte. The *News* says that the police on Friday scooped in nine at one time. They were fined $10 each and not having the money to pay their fines were sent to the chain gang.

— Rockingham *Index*: Farmers are about done planting cotton. The early planting is coming up but there will not be a stand until a much-needed rain comes. —— Two colored men at Steele's mill got to quarreling over a brick truck and one of them, Escix Crump, drew his knife and ripped open the side of the other, Sandy Tillman, to the hollow. The doctors were 'phoned for and the cut was considered serious. Esciz Crump was landed in jail to await trial.

— Mount Airy *News*: Mr. Martin Hanks informs us that George Tucker, colored, who was in town Thursday, is 96 years old and the father of 63 living children. He has nearly 500 grandchildren, great grandchildren and great-great grandchildren. He is a resident of the Piper's Gap section, in Carroll county, Va. He walked from Piper's Gap to Mount Airy the other day, and, judging from the circuitous route taken by the old man, he travelled at least eighty miles. "Old George" says he can cut and split 200 chestnut rails in a day.

— Charlotte *News*: Yesterday afternoon the will of the late Miss Jennie Johnston was left with Clerk Morrow at the court house for probate. It was made on February 8, 1892. Miss Johnston willed $1,000 to the Presbyterian Orphanage at Barium Springs. She also willed $4,000 to the trustees of the Second Presbyrerian church, to be applied equally between foreign and home missions. These were her only outside bequests. All the remainder of her property is willed to her sister, Mrs. Julia E. Woodcock, of Asheville, who at her death is to divide it among her children. Miss Johnston's estate is worth $65,000.

— Greensboro *Record*: The *Record* is assured that the Iron and Steel furnace will, if reasonable freight rates can be secured, start up at once. All the money required for running the furnace, &c., has been raised and nothing is in the way except freight rates, which are now being arranged but will require six or eight weeks to complete. This is a matter of considerable moment, for in Alabama the price, for instance, on 90 miles, is 75 cents a ton, while here it is $2.25—a very great difference—but it is thought an equally good rate can be secured here. This is all that is in the way and we are assured work will go forward at once if it can be arranged. If not then nothing will be done, for with a difference of $1.50 a ton against Greensboro it would be suicidal to attempt it.

TWINKLINGS.

— A Pert Miss — Grandfather (awaking after a nap)—I do believe that my right arm is still asleep.

Little Esther—Yes, grandpa, but your nose has not slept a wink; it was making an awful noise all the time.—*Dagsnyheter.*

— A Campaign Item.—Schmidt—I zee mit der babers dot some beoble vants a dax on peer.

Schelt—Himmel! I should dink boliticz vas ozpensive enough already.—*Puck.*

— Violet—"I never had such a streak of luck. He fell in love in Rome, proposed in Naples and bought the ring in London."

Daisy—"Did your luck end there?"

"Oh, no. Coming over on the steamer he won enough from papa for us to get married on."—*New York Herald.*

— Husband—"Here they have brought me an account for a ball costume; how is that?"

Wife—"Oh! don't you remember? It is for the green dress I wore last year at the ball when we first met."

Husband—"S-o-o o! and now I am expected to pay for the net with which I was caught."—*L'Annunziatore.*

Not an Insult.

She is a pretty little west end woman, and the other day, as she was getting off a crowded car on Vandeventer avenue, she was surprised to find her hand seized and pressed very warmly by some man on the platform. He held on to it, too, until she was safely landed and the car went on. She did not dare look up, thinking that this was the best way to ignore so unwarranted a freedom, and so went on her way home in entire ignorance of the handshaker's identity.

That evening when her husband came home she felt it her duty to confess, but he seemed so unnaturally severe in his manner that she could not muster up courage to tell him of her experience. Finally, when the evening was nearly at an end, as was also her peace of mind, he said:

"I'd like to know, Maggie, why you can't recognize your own husband when you meet him on a street car?" A few tears and satisfactory explanations on the part of both followed.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Discovery of Electrogilding.

The experiments which led to the discovery of the method of electrogilding were made in a cell at the citadel of Magdeburg, in which place, on account of his participation in a duel, young Siemens was at the time a prisoner, the chemicals and apparatus employed being procured and smuggled into the fortress by a friendly chemist of the town. In the second place, it was the sale of the patent rights in this invention in England which supplied the brothers Werner and William with the necessary funds to carry on their experiments, and so helped to lay the foundation of the important firms of Siemens & Halske in Germany and Siemens Bros. in England.—Nature.

Uses of the Lichen.

The lichen's most important function seems to be to beautify the landscape, though some tiny ones are utilized by mother humming bird to cover the outside of her nest in order to conceal it as much as possible. In Iceland the lichen called Iceland moss is gathered every year by the boys and girls. It is boiled in milk and eaten. Fanny Borgen, in her little book on "Plant Life," tells us that the Indians guided themselves through the trackless forests by observing on which sides of the trees the lichens grew thickest, those being the northern sides.—St. Nicholas.

The Colorado river was named by the Spaniards from a word in their language meaning ruddy or red, an allusion to the tint of the water. La Salle first named the river Maligne (misfortune), one or two of his party having been drowned in its current.

WEATHER FALLACIES

THEY ARE KNOCKED ON THE HEAD BY AN ENGLISH INVESTIGATOR.

The Signs That Fail as Often as They Are Verified—Old Superstitions Exploded by Modern Meteorological Study—Animal Signs No Good.

Superstitions and proverbial lore about the weather was cruelly rent in the iconoclastic address on "Weather Fallacies" read to the Royal Meteorological society at its meeting in London by the president, R. Inwards, and printed in The Quarterly Journal of the society. In early times, when the weather had to be studied from cloud, sky and sea and from the behavior of animals and plants, men were pardonable for doing what is still often a cause of error, foretelling what they most wished for and putting down as a universal law what was only a coincidence of independent events. One class of prophecies connects the weather with certain seasons of the year, particularly days in the week or the days of certain saints, which was a convenient way of fixing a date, and even with particular times of the day. We often hear such sayings as "Fine on Friday, fine on Sunday," or "Friday is the best and the worst day of the week," and proverbs like "Rain at 7, fine at 11." When these sayings come true they are faithfully remembered, when they fail they are forgotten. There is no kind of foundation for such rules, which Mr. Inwards calls "self exploding," or for the belief that if it rains on St. Swithin's day, July 15, it will rain for 40 days after.

Equally unfounded are the scientific superstitions, presented under the shield of astronomy, which base infallible rules for the weather on the relative position of the moon, sun and planets. These appeal to analogy, to reason and to common sense. The known action of sun and moon on ocean tides is generally the starting point of such theories, and it is clear to common sense that when the earth is nearer to the sun or the moon to the earth, or both sun and moon are pulling together, there ought to be a tide of atmosphere similar to the tide of ocean which these influences undoubtedly produce. But the facts do not bear the theory out. The atmospheric tides do not ebb and flow, except in an infinitesimal degree.

Again, the sun and moon move in planes that are at an angle to each other, so that at times their attraction acts in widely diverging lines, at others almost in the same plane. Here is a clear case: When the angle is greatest, when the moon is "on her back," there must be atmospheric disturbance. Unfortunately the storms do not come, and we must find some other cause for our weather. Hardly a year goes by without a new moon theory to account for it. M. Flarguergues, as the result of 20 years of observations, has found that when the moon was farthest from the earth the barometer averaged 755 millimeters, and when nearest 754 millimeters, a difference of only one millimeter.

Some prophets have built their faith on cycles, predicting that weather changes would repeat themselves when sun and moon got back into the same relative position, which they do in 19 years, with an error of only an hour and a half. Others advocate a cycle of 54 years, but all the cycle systems have broken down when tested, and as far as we know there is no period within which weather changes repeat themselves. There are plenty of other fallacies about the moon, such as that the full moon clears away clouds; that you should sow beans or cut trees on the wane of the moon; that it is a bad sign if the moon changes on Saturday or Sunday; that two full moons in a month will bring a flood; that to see the old moon in the arms of the new brings on rain. M. Flammarion says that "the moon's influence on the weather is negligible. The heat coming from it would affect our temperature by twelve-millionths of a degree, and the atmospheric tides caused by it would only affect the barometric pressure a few hundredths of an inch, far less than the changes always taking place from other causes."

Even the halo round the moon is discredited. It has been found by observers that it is followed by fine weather as often as by rain.

About the sun there are many fallacies, and ever since the discovery that the spots on its surface appear with greater frequency theorists in shoals have tried to prove that they rule our weather. It has been proved that the frequency of sun spots and the variations of the magnetic needle are intimately connected and that the aurora appears and disappears in some sort of sympathy with the sun spot variations, but this is as far as we can get for the present, as these changes seem to have no definite relation to our weather. Mr. Scott has proved that there are no equinoctial gales.

Coming down to earth, we find a long list of statements of the behavior of animals and plants having a supposed connection with the weather. E. J. Lowe has carefully examined a number of well known signs, and all seem to break down completely. He took the signs of bats flying about in the eveping, many toads appearing at sunset, great quantities of snails, fish rising to the surface, bees busy, crowds of locusts, restless cattle, and rats clamorous, flies and gnats troublesome, many insects, crows flocking and noisy, spider webs thick on the grass, spiders hanging from their webs in the evening and ducks and geese making more noise than usual. Calling a day fine when no rain was measured in the rain gauge, he found in 361 observations of such signs that they were followed 313 times by fine weather and only 148 by rain. Even swallows flying low cannot be depended upon, as especially in summer and autumn they almost invariably skim along the ground. Animals probably feel the dampness or darkness preceding wet weather, and this makes them uneasy, but not more than it affects man himself. As to cows scratching their ears and goats uttering cries, they are no more true as signs of rain than the adage which credits pigs with seeing the wind.

Only a selection has here been made of the vast catalogue of fallacies that have grown up about the weather. There are still people, Mr. Inwards remarked in conclusion, who believe that the saints' days rule the weather, that the sun puts out fire and that warm water freezes sooner than cold.

In Missouri.

"Just across the street from my room," said the traveler—this was in Missouri—"was the town clock. I had left a call for 6. I was awakened by a vigorous pounding on the door, and when I responded 'all right' the man who was doing the work of an alarm clock drawled out:

"'Just wanted to tell you, stranger, that if you heard that clock strike 6 you have 20 minutes more to sleep. The clock's that much fast.'"—Chicago Tribune.

Sucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

Pain-Killer is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, *and all Bowel Complaints.*

Pain-Killer IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Pain-Killer is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, &c.

Pain-Killer is the well tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.*

IS RECOMMENDED
By Physicians, by Missionaries, by Ministers, by Mechanics, by Nurses in Hospitals,
BY EVERYBODY.

Pain-Killer is a Medicine Chest in itself, and few vessels leave port without a supply of it.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Beware of Imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS."

dec 17 tu 1hrs

Luxury.

In St. Augustine the other day I asked the colored man who was driving us about Mr. Flagler.

"I reckon Mas'er Flagler's de richest man in de hull world," he said. "I doan't reckon no king is ez rich ez he. He owns mos' eberyt'ing in Florida."

"How did he get so much money?" I asked.

"Deed, boss, I could neber jes' fin out 'bout dat, an it has 'plexed me considerable. I doan't reckon any one man could 'arn so much money all by hisself, an so I s'pose he mus' 'a' got some with his wife w'en he married."

"What would you do with it if you had as much money as Mr. Flagler?"

"Ha, ha, ha!" he laughed at the absurdity of the suggestion, and then he said: "I'd buy de libery stable at St. Augustine, an de libery stable at Jacksonville, an I'd buy the railroad from hyar to Jacksonville, an I'd ride back an fort' all de time on de kyars."—Chicago Record.

Hoodooed Again.

"Yes," said the seedy man, "I guess I am hoodooed. Thank you. That will buy me one meal at least. Now, for instance, I had a good thing in a mine out west"—

"What part of the west?"

"Oh, just out west. I was east, you know, when I was booming the mine. I named it the Oyster. Took pretty well, till some fool sprung what he called a joke about an oyster being more than 90 per cent water, and then the old hoodoo got its work in on me in the same old way. Couldn't sell another block of the stock to save my life."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Other Side of It.

Boy—Grandpa, I wish you'd buy me a pony.

Grandpa (a philanthropist)—My son, think of the poor boys who can't even get bread to eat.

Boy—I was thinking of them—the poor little boys whose papas have ponies to sell that nobody will buy.—New York Advertiser.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Cailloutte, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discov ery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in mys tore, I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-lb Jute			5¼
Standard	7½	@	6¼
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams, ₩ lb	13½	@	14
Sides, ₩ lb	7½	@	7¾
Shoulders, ₩ lb	6½	@	7
DRY SALTED—			
Sides, ₩ lb	6½	@	6¾
Shoulders, ₩ lb	5½	@	4¾
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX, ₩ lb	26	@	27
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ₩ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15		
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	42½	@	45
Virginia Meal	40	@	42½
COTTON TIES— ₩ bundle		@	85
CANDLES— ₩ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE— ₩ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	
COFFEE— ₩ lb—	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	14	@	16½
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard			5¾
Yarns, ₩ bunch	15	@	20
EGGS— ₩ dozen	8	@	9
FISH			
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 00	@	3 25
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring ₩ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5	@	10
Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR— ₩ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 50
Choice	3 25	@	3 50
Straight	4 10	@	4 25
Fine Patents		@	4 50
GLUE— ₩ lb	7½	@	10
GRAIN— ₩ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	42½	@	45
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	43½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	41½
Oats, from store	32½	@	35
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	50	@	60
HIDES, ₩ lb—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 05
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	2	@	3¼
LARD, ₩ lb—			
Northern	8½	@	9@
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ₩ barrel			1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ₩ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	28
" " in bbls		@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" " in bbls	26	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" in bbls		@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	26
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis	3 35	@	3 45
PORK, ₩ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	11 00
Rump		@	11 00
Prime		@	11 00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10	@	20
SALT, ₩ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	
American		@	65
on 105 ₩ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ₩ M	6 00	@	7 00
Common	3 00	@	3 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Heart		@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Gran'd	5½	@	5¾
Standard A		@	5¾
White Ex. C		@	5¼
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4¾
C, Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping	10	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	00	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	00	@	6 00
Common Mill	6 50	@	4 50
Inferior to Ordinary	4 00	@	3 50
TALLOW, ₩ lb	5	@	3 00
WHISKEY, 8 gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14	@	
Clear of burr	18	@	
Burry		@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, April 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Steady at 24¼ cents per gallon for country and 25¼ cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 45 per bbl for Strained and $1 50 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at 90 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Firm. Hard 1.30, Yellow Dip 1.70, Virgin 1.90 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 28c; rosin, strained, $1 15; good strained $1 20; tar $1 05; crude turpentine 1 20, 1 90, 2 40.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	40
Rosin	403
Tar	35
Crude Turpentine	26

Receipts same day last year—37 casks spirits turpentine, 66 bbls rosin, 100 bbls tar, 18 bbls crude turpentine.

PEANUTS.

North Carolina—Prime, 45@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 65@70c.

Virginia—Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c.

COTTON MARKET.

Market quiet on a basis of 7½c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5¼	cts	₩ lb
Good Ordinary	6¼	"	"
Low Middling	7 3-16	"	"
Middling	7½	"	"
Good Middling	7 15-16	"	"

Same day last year, middling 6¼c.

Receipts—113 bales; same day last year, 49.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Evening—Money on call was easy at 2½@3 cent., last loan at 2½, and closing offered at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange was easier; actual business in bankers' bills 487¼@487¾ for sixty days and 488¼@488¾ for demand. Commercial bills at 486½@487¼. Government bonds steady; United States coupon fours 109¼; United States twos 95. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 108;

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"For several years I have recommended 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M.D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

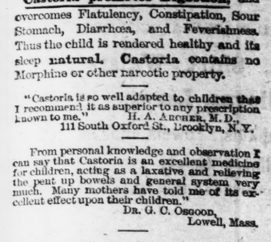
"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
CARLOS MARTYN, D.D., New York City.

What is

Castoria

A Practically Perfect Preparation For Children's Complaints

C.A.S.T.O.R.I.A



ONE-HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

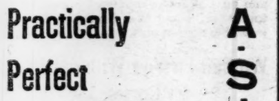
With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

feb 4 1y

LEA & PERRINS

Signature is printed in BLUE diagonally across the OUTSIDE wrapper



of every bottle of (the Original and Genuine) Worcestershire

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As a further protection against all imitations.

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FAILING MANHOOD

General and Nervous Debility.

Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young, Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored, How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. —Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Send for Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs, mailed (sealed) free.

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BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

dec 27 1y

The Morning Star.

THE NEW MOON.

The moon in her silver cradle
Goes rocking her way through the skies.
Nobody sees when the baby laughs
Nor hears when the baby cries.

The stars are her fair attendants
And over a calm watch keep;
She's a fleecy cloud for her canopy,
And the low winds hush her to sleep.

I should think the little moonlet
Would tire of rocking in air
And would long for a floor to creep on,
And some one to play with her there.

And a blossom to pick to pieces,
And a rattle to make a stir,
And some one to talk the moon language
And sing the moon songs to her.
—Mary A. Mason in Boston Transcript.

JOEL BARLOW.

His Fatal Mission to France Undertaken With Dread and Regret.

On March 2, 1811, congress removed the restriction against trade with France, while repealing it against England. But at the same time she doubted Napoleon's real intentions. She saw that many irritations were liable to arise between the two countries, and that our commerce would suffer severely if we did not have a new and complete treaty. In order to arrange this Joel Barlow was sent abroad. Poor Barlow was happy in his beautiful home of Kalorama, and he undertook the voyage with regret and dread. When he arrived in Paris on Sept. 19, 1811, he found a condition of affairs most irritating for prompt work on the treaty. Napoleon had that day set out for Belgium to look after the grand army he was preparing to invade Russia. For a year negotiations went on, Barlow pushing his claims as well as he could, but with Napoleon across Europe and engaged in a death struggle with his enemies, the American treaty had small chance of speedy settlement. Finally in October, 1812, while the French were still in Moscow, a letter came to Barlow telling him that if he would come to Wilna the treaty should be signed. On Oct. 26, just a week after Napoleon and his broken army had left Moscow, Barlow started across Europe. In three weeks he was at Wilna. When he arrived, however, he found that Napoleon was not there; worse still, that there was no definite news of the French, only rumors more or less sinister. Finally on Dec. 4 a courier dashed into Wilna. The French were flying. Thousands were frozen, slaughtered, drowned. Napoleon was hurrying alone to Paris. On the 5th Barlow left Wilna, and none too soon, for the Cossacks were in the town. The man he had crossed Europe to meet passed him a few days after he left Wilna, flying day and night and attended by only a handful of guards.

Barlow followed as best he could, but his disappointment and forebodings had weakened his courage, and besides he was suffering from the cold and deprivations of the journey. Near Cracow he was obliged to stop so ill was he, and there on Dec. 24 he died.—Ida M. Tarbell in McClure's Magazine.

PASSING OF THE HORSE.

The Days of Our Equine Friend Rapidly Nearing an End.

The wonderful development of natural forces, as applied to the uses of man, that is going on so rapidly and relentlessly about us, causes many changes in the economy of civilization. In no direction perhaps is this more manifest than in the displacement of the horse. Any careful observer will note the quiet but great change that has taken place during the last few years, in relation to the practical uses of this animal—so long the ever necessary servant of man. It is clearly apparent that the day of the horse is about at an end.

For some time to come a comparatively few may be used for convenience or as a luxury, but eventually, like the candle which we now and then see, he will practically pass out of sight. Evidences of this may be seen upon every hand. We hear the owners of livery stables bitterly complaining of the great falling off in their business. This is especially true in the country, where formerly the young men were wont to take their best girls out for a drive, or went in parties by themselves to favorite resorts.

Now all this is changed. Bicycle parties are the popular feature everywhere. In Chicago recently there were 3,000 wheelmen in parade line, and it is estimated that in that city alone there are fully 100,000 cycle riders. Multiply this fact by the country at large and one can gain some idea of the present use of the bicycle as a means of transportation. Some may say that the present bicycle boom is but a passing craze. Any bicycle rider who has felt the exhilarating and health giving results of cycle exercise will soon dispose of such a supposition. No, the cycle will stay. Progression is the law and events do not move backward. Still greater improvements are in store for the wheel and a more extended use will follow.

The electric car has forever banished the horse car, even in the smaller towns of remote civilization. Many private teams that were formerly kept for family use have been disposed of by their owners, some through timidity in consequence of the great danger in private driving among the electric cars and bicycles and many because of the advantages from the numerous trolley and cable lines, or the preference of the younger members of the family for a wheel over a horse.—Hardware.

THE OLDEST BOOK ON RECORD.

A Volume in the Paris Library Which Antedates Christianity Thirty Centuries.

The Charleston News and Courier calls attention to the fact that probably the oldest book in the world is the Papyrus Prisse, one of the treasured possessions of the great National library in Paris.

This document was found by Prisse in a tomb in Thebes, which contained also a mummy of the first Theban dynasty. This circumstance alone shows that the book certainly dates back 25 centuries before Christ, and an examination shows that it really belongs to a much earlier age—namely, the time of King Assa. The title reads, "Injunctions of the Prefect Ptah-Hotep, Who Lived In the Time of Assa, the King of the North and the South."

Chronology places this Assa at about 3350 B. C., and to this age it would then seem that this book belongs. It is divided into 44 chapters and is written in hieratic rhythmic language. It directs its words to the higher classes and contains for these a series of maxims and sayings. It advises those in authority to show in all their doings the characteristics of a perfect man.

The ideal of the high official should be wisdom and science, and these guides he should heed. He is further not to abuse his power, is to be modest and moderate, for only in this way can he secure the good opinion of future generations. The author tells us that he had grown to be 110 years of age and had attained to all the honors and favors which Egyptian royalty could bestow.

Harry J. Lawson and Bicycles.

Mr. Harry J. Lawson, at a dinner given to him in recognition of his claim to be considered the inventor of the modern rear driving safety bicycle, and, therefore, a revolutionizer of cycle construction, mentioned the interesting fact that a careful estimate places the annual output of these machines at over 1,000,000 and the money spent upon them at over $10,000,000. There can be no question that the present popularity of cycling is due to the far greater ease and speed with which modern improvements, such as the introduction of the chain gear, enable them to be propelled.

Only a few years ago it would have seemed impossible to do 300 miles between one midnight and another, but 400 miles in that space of time have come to be considered no very extraordinary feat for a good rider, and a Frenchman, M. Huret, has done the amazing distance of 515 miles within that time. At first there was a disposition in English cycling circles to throw doubts upon the genuineness of this stupendous record, but impartial inquiries on the spot seem to leave no doubt that the feat was honestly accomplished. Bicycling News now acknowledges that the figure is correct, and adds a compliment to the sportsmanlike character of French cyclists.—London News.

A Bad Policy.

A penny wise and pound foolish policy has kept many an advertiser in the shady groves of unpopularity and distrust.—Ink Fiend.

Democratic Plan of Organization.

As Amended and Changed by the State Executive Committee.

The following is a carefully corrected copy of the Democratic Plan of Organization in North Carolina, as amended and changed at the recent meeting of the State Executive committee. All Democratic conventions hereafter will be held, and all Democratic candidates will be nominated according to this amended plan.

PRECINCT ORGANIZATION.

1. The unit of county organization shall be the voting precinct. In each precinct there shall be an executive committee, to consist of five active Democrats, who shall be elected by the Democratic voters of the several precincts in the meetings first called by the County Executive committee. And said committee so elected shall elect one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all committee meetings.

2. The chairmen of the several precinct committees shall compose the County Executive committee, which shall meet at the same time and place as the county convention first held in each election year, and elect a chairman of said county committee, who need not be a member of the committee, and he shall preside at all meetings of said committee, and shall hold his place until his successor shall be elected. A majority of said precinct chairmen, in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum. The county committee shall likewise appoint a central committee of five, who shall act in its stead when the county committee is not in session.

3. In case there shall be a failure on the part of any precinct to elect its executive committee for a period of thirty days, the county executive committee shall appoint said committee from the Democratic voters of said precinct.

4. The members of the precinct committee shall elect to any vacancy occurring in said committees.

5. The County Executive committee shall call all necessary county conventions by giving at least ten days' notice by public advertisement in three public places in each precinct, at the court house door, and in any Democratic newspaper that may be published in said county, requesting all Democrats of the county to meet in their respective precincts on a common day therein stated, which said day shall not be less than three days before the meeting of the county conventions, for the purpose of electing their delegates to the county conventions from the voters of meeting so held shall elect their delegates to represent the precincts in the county conventions from the voters of the respective voting precincts, which delegates, or such of them shall attend, shall vote the full Democratic strength of their respective voting precincts on all questions that may come before said county conventions. In case no meeting shall be held in any precinct in pursuance of said call, or no election shall be made, the precinct executive shall appoint such delegates.

PRIMARY.

6. At every precinct meeting there shall, before delegates to the county convention are elected, be a vote taken for the different candidates for office, whose names may be presented, and the delegates shall vote in the county convention their respective precincts in accordance with this vote; that is to say, each candidate shall receive in the county convention that propotion of the vote to which the precinct may be entitled which he received in the precinct meeting. The chairman and secretary of the precinct meeting shall certify to the county convention the vote received by each candidate at the precinct meeting.

7. Each precinct shall be entitled in the county convention to cast one vote for every twenty-five Democratic votes, and one vote for fractions of thirteen Democratic votes cast by the township at the last preceding Gubernatorial election: Provided, That every voting precinct shall be entitled to cast at least one vote, and each precinct may send as many delegates as it may see fit.

The chairmen of precinct committees shall preside at all precinct meetings. In their absence any other member of said committee may preside.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

1. The several county conventions shall be entitled to elect to their Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional conventions one delegate and one alternate for every fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions of over twenty-five Democratic votes cast at the last Gubernatorial election in their respective counties, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said conventions: Provided, That every county shall have at least one vote in each of said conventions.

Provided further, That in all county conventions in which delegates shall be selected to attend any State, Congressional, Judical or other convention, a vote shall be taken in accordance with the plan of organization as to the candidatas whose names may be presented to such county convention. The delegates shall be selected from the friends and supporters of each candidate voted for in proportion to the number of votes he shall receive in such county convention, and no other instructions shall be given: Provided further, That when only one candidate is presented and voted for at such county convention, it shall be lawful to instruct for such candidate.

2. At every county convention, before delegates to State, Congressional, Judicial, Senatorial or other conventions are chosen, there shall be a vote taken for the different candidates for office, whose names may be presented, and the delegates shall vote their respective counties in accordance with this vote: that is to say, each candidate shall receive in the State, Congressional, Judicial, Senatorial, or other conventions, the proportion of the vote to which the county may be entitled which he received in the county convention. The chairman and secretary of the county convention shall certify to each convention the vote received by each candidate at the county convention, and no other instruction shall be given: Provided that where only one candidate is presented it shall be lawful to instruct for him.

At the State and district conventions the delegates from the different counties may disregard the vote of their respective counties to any candidate, provided two-thirds majority of all his votes from the county consent thereto.

2. The chairman, or, in his absence, any member of the county, senatorial, judicial and congressional committees, shall call to order their respective conventions and hold chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

4. The executive committee of the senatorial, congressional and judicial districts, respectively, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts, and the chairmen of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of the said appointment, and the said county executive committees shall forthwith call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice, to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

STATE CONVENTION.

The State convention shall be composed of delegates appointed by the several county conventions. Each county shall be entitled to elect one delegate and one alternate for every one hundred and fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over seventy-five Democratic votes cast therein at the last preceding gubernatorial election, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention: Provided, That every county shall have at least one vote in said convention.

GENERAL RULES.

1. At all conventions the delegates shall be selected, as near as may be, from the friends and supporters of the candidates voted for.

2. Such delegates—or alternates of absent delegates—as may be present at any Democratic convention, shall be allowed to cast the whole vote to which their precinct or county may be entitled.

3. In all conventions provided for by this system, after a vote is cast there shall be no change in such vote until the final result of the ballot shall be announced by the chairman of said convention.

4. All Democratic executive committees shall have the power to fill any vacancies occurring in their respective bodies.

5. The chairmen of the different county conventions shall certify the list of delegates and alternates to the different district and State conventions, and a certified list of said delegates and alternates to the State convention shall be sent to the secretary of the State central committee.

6. It shall be the duty of the county committee, and of its chairman, to furnish such information and make such reports to the chairman of the State committee as he may desire.

SUPPE AN EPICURE.

The Composer Found Amusement In Planning Dainty Viands.

It appears that the late Franz von Suppe was, like Rossini, a great epicure. He even wrote a cookbook. Being of Italian descent, he always showed a preference for the cuisine of Italy. He knew all the places in Vienna where good Italian wines were to be had, and it is asserted that the motives for his trips to the Italian cities, as far as Naples, a few years ago, were gastronomic, scenic and artistic in about equal proportions. He had not seen Italy for half a century, and was surprised to find his "Fatinitza" and "Boccaccio" so popular there. These two operettas brought him a handsome fortune, whereas his most famous orchestral piece, the overture to "Poet and Peasant" (which has been arranged for 50 different combinations of instruments), was sold by him for 20 florins (about $8). For his song, "O du Mein Oesterreich," on the other hand, he received 40,000 florins.

He always enjoyed excellent health, and was a great worker till a few years ago, when his eyesight failed and the loss of his only son prostrated him. He knew almost all the great musicians of his time, and in his villa at Gars the rooms are adorned with portraits of Rossini, Meyerbeer, Lortzing, Wagner and others with autograph dedications. His conviviality is illustrated by an incident which he often related. After the first performance of Lortzing's "Waffenschmied" in Vienna, he went with the composer to a tavern to celebrate the event. They "celebrated" 30 continuous hours, till Lortzing suddenly remembered that he must go to conduct the second performance. He was just sober enough to know that he was not sober enough to do it, so Suppe, who could stand more, volunteered to take his place. But the performance came to grief all the same. —New York Post.

A Southerner's Bravery.

"During the civil war there was not a more rabid secessionist or a more popular man in California than Charlie Fairfax, Virginian, and direct descendant of Lord Fairfax," said City Attorney Creswell. "He was a man of such undoubted courage, such scrupulous honesty and such distinguished courtesy that his violent prejudices against the north were forgiven before they were expressed, and his open declarations of disloyalty forgotten as soon as spoken.

"While clerk of the supreme court in Sacramento he engaged in an altercation with a man named Whitcomb Lee. Without warning Lee drew a sword cane and made a lunge at Fairfax. The keen blade penetrated his abdomen a couple of inches before he could seize it. Fairfax held the blade with his left hand while he whipped out his revolver with his right, and with the sword still in the wound he leveled his pistol at Lee's head and said in the coolest tone:

"'Draw that sword and put it up. I would kill you, but no man shall ever say that Charlie Fairfax made a woman a widow and children fatherless.'"—San Francisco Post.

The Little Dressmaker.

Fashionable women are very fond of having a mysterious "little dressmaker" of their own, who produces successful toilets, at what they are pleased to consider a very small cost.

"What a lovely frock! Where did you get it?" This note of admiration often elicits the reply:

"Oh, a little dressmaker I discovered lately made it for me," and the fair possessor feels quite a sense of creation in her treasure trove. A woman, too, while shopping in Paris, often finds more real pleasure in the "petites costumes" which she invents with the aid of a clever although obscure little couturiere whom she has "found," than in her most elaborate and costly confections from the great houses, especially if she is successful in bringing her favorite to the fore and making her famous in the beau monde.

How Floridians Live In Summer.

The question is often asked, "How do people manage to live in Florida during the summer?" That they do live, and live comfortably, is evident. Few Floridians work very hard during the hot summer months, for food costs very little. The lakes and rivers are alive with fish, the ground is full of sweet potatoes, corn that will yield 40 bushels to the acre is ripening in the fields, watermelons can be bought for 5 cents each, tomatoes are given away in many places, fruits are plentiful, Florida beef is cheap and nourishing, and many other things can be had for almost nothing.—Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

Every Room

in your house spick and span, and you hardly feel that you've cleaned them. To master your housework, and not let it master you—use

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

Does two hours' work in one. Sold everywhere. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

As the Sun Out Shines

The Moon and Stars,

JUST SO THE

Racket Store!

Outdoes, undersells and overmatches any other Dry Goods store in the State. We claim to be the leading Dry Goods house. Our prices are often quoted, but seldom matched. Our trade is very good, and we are not boasting or complaining. We want yours; and ask for a trial. Read our prices and compare them with other houses.

Shoes, Shoes.

Ladies' nice 3 hole lace Pat. Tip Slippers, 50c a pair. Sandals with strap, 98c a pair. Fine Slippers, the best goods, $1.69 and 2.00 a pair. Ladies' Fine Shoes, with Pat. Tips, made of Dongola, 75c a pair. Extra quality, 98c. The best Shoes made at $1.99. This is a special job, and worth twice the price. Men's Fine Buff, Lace or Congress, solid Shoes, $1.00 a pair. Men's Fine Calf Shoes for $2.00 and 3.00 a pair. Infant Shoes, 20 and 25c; special, 40c a pair. Children's Slippers, all sizes, all grades. Give us a call for Shoes of all kinds.

Millinery.

We are no lakes. We lead in styles and new goods. Our new Hats, Ribbons and Flowers are daily being received from the spot cash houses of the Northern cities. We are selling nice Trimmed Hats at 50c each. Children's bound Flats, trimmed in ribbon at 20c each. Beautiful Hats, nice styles, in pretty straws, silk bands, 40c each. Pretty Leghorns, 25, 40 and 50c each. A nice line Sailors, 9, 15 and 25c each. Beautiful Trimmed Hats, $1.50 and 2.00 each. We want to help you to economize in your headwear. We have the best trimmers of 10 years' experience. We trim all Hats we sell with the material, free of charge to you.

Clothing.

We are making special efforts to sell the best trade in the city Clothing. Our Suits in Clay Worsted are $8.00 and 10.00 a Suit. Our Gray mixed, very pretty, $3.98 a suit. Very pretty Navy Blue Suits, $4.50. Light Gray, $5.00. We have a very nice line Gentlemen's Fine Suits, worth from $6.50 to 12.00 a suit. Boys' Wash Suits, with sailor collar, 89c a suit. Very pretty Blue Suits, with sailor collar, $1.00 a suit. A line of new Sailor Suits in best goods, new styles, from $2.00 to 3.50 a suit. Men's Pants, fully 1,000 pairs to select from. Good Pants, at 48c a pair.

Come to us for bargains of all kinds. You will find us at 112 North Front street, opposite the Orton House.

Braddy & Gaylord,

Proprietors of Wilmington's Big Racket Store. apr 19 tf

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE USING IT.

The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system constantly craves. "Baco-Cure" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Cure." It will notify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent. interest. "Baco-Cure" is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke.

Cured By Baco-Curo and Gained Thirty Pounds.

From hundreds of testimonials, the originals of which are on file and open to inspection, the following is presented:

Clayton, Nevada Co., Ark., Jan. 28.
Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.—Gentlemen: For forty years I used tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five years of that time I was a great sufferer from general debility and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit, but couldn't. I took various remedies, among others "No To Bac," "The Indian Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold," etc., etc., but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Baco-Curo" and it has entirely cured me of the habit in all its forms, and I have increased thirty pounds in weight and am relieved from all the nervous aches and pains of body and mind. I could write a quire of paper upon my changed feelings and condition.

Yours respectfully, P. H. MARBURY,
Pastor C. P. Church, Clayton, Ark.

Sold by all druggists at $1.00 per box; three boxes (thirty days' treatment), $2.50, with iron-clad, written guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass.
apr 14 3m ex su.

Never Fails to Cure.

Botanic Blood Balm, "B. B. B." is a true and genuine purifier of the blood, and the best and most certain cure for rheumatism, catarrh, scrofula, enlargement of the joints, general debility, swellings, venereal diseases, boils and eruptions, ulcerous sores, mercurial diseases, female disorders, humors in the body, tetter and itchings, and all other diseases arising from impurity of the blood. It is a fine tonic, and will build up weakened constitutions from the first dose.

It is thoroughly indorsed and recognized as the best remedy of its kind, to which substitutes bear no resemblance in point of value.

Send for free book of wonderful cures. Price $1.00 per large bottle; $5.00 for six bottles.

For sale by Druggists; if not, send to us, and medicine will be sent freight prepaid, on receipt of price. Address

Blood Balm Co.,

For sale by Robert R. Bellamy & Co.
ap 7 1m tu th sa Atlanta, Ga.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.
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THE PRETTIEST SHIRT

Waists Are Here,

As they always are. We start the season early that you may all have a chance at the choicests of the lot. Last season we could not get them fast enough, and these are even prettier. Come and glance over our line.

Percale Shirt Waists,

Nicely made, large bishop sleeves like cut, from 50c up.

Shirt Waists,

Nicely made, full vishop sleeves, soft finish at 39c.

A SALE OF WOMEN'S WRAPPERS.

Here is a large quantity of good Wrappers, made of excellent prints, cut well, full sizes and neatly finished. They are offered at prices that are less than you could buy the material for, irrespective of the make.

We are offering $1.25, $1.75 and $2.25 Wrappers for 98c, $1.23 and $1.48.

A special sale of Muslin Underwear.

Ladies' Muslin Chemise, nicely made, from 23c up.
Ladies' Pants, nicely made, from 23c up.
Ladies' Muslin Skirts, trimmed, from 68c up.
Ladies' Muslin Gowns, trimmed and nicely made, from 50c up.
Corset Covers, nicely made, from 18 cents up.
Just received a new line of Pattern Hats.

Our Dry Goods Department is still on the boom. Come and see what bargains we are offering.

Don't miss these bargains. All we ask is a call and then we are positive of your future patronage.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR.

118 Market Street.

ap 19 tf

ATTENTION!

SOME DEALERS SAY THEY WILL SELL GOODS AT

20 Per Cent. Below Cost.

Others 10 Per Cent. Below Cost.

Others at Cost.

And we say a

PROFIT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY

But in order that we may get as near the above as we can we make this offer.

Every customer buying of us one dollar's worth or more, for cash, will be presented with a useful article of every day need.

You must not ask any questions until after the purchase.

Respectfully,

Alderman Hardware Co.,

29 South Front Street,
ap 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

CROLIUS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

45-47 Exchange Place and Mount Morris Bank Building, 125th Street and Park Avenue.

OUR MARKET LETTER, ISSUED GRATIS and mailed free on application; also our yearly Stock, Grain and Cotton Record, which will be completed on January 2, 1896. We offer special facilities to out-of-town brokers.

OUR HARLEM OFFICE has just entered on its fifth year of faithful service to clients in Greater New York, and it may be said, and truly so, that the service rendered has never been equaled. Aside from being Harlem's oldest stock brokers, we have the largest clientele, more private wires, telephones, employ more telegraph operators, clerks and bookkeepers than any other up-town brokers. Also larger and more commodious suite of offices, with unequaled facilities, NORTH OF WALL STREET.

National Bank references. New York Cotton Exchange references, New York Stock Exchange references, Chicago Board of Trade references.

WILMINGTON OFFICE: 111 North Water Street.

U. M. ROBINSON, Manager.
Out of town business solicited. dec 29 6m

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

New York for Wilmington.
GEO. W. CLYDE, Saturday, April 18
CROATAN, Saturday, April 25

Wilmington for New York.
CROATAN, Saturday, April 18
GEO. W. CLYDE, Saturday, April 25

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.
GEO. W. CLYDE, Tuesday, April 21
CROATAN, Tuesday, April 28

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.
For freight or passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO. (General Agents), Bowling Green, N. Y. ap 15 tf

Steamer E. A. Hawes

WILL LEAVE FOR CLEAR RUN AND A L points on Back River, on MONDAY and THURSDAY each week.
JAS. MADDEN, Agent.
feb 1 1m

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND
8		7
P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
2 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
2 38	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 48
4 30	Lv.. Maysville Lv	8 09
4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville Lv	7 55
5 3	Ar.. Newbern Lv	7 30
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort. Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING, General Manage
J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT April 2, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.52 a m, Watson 11.06 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.37 p m, Rocky Mount 1.38 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.30 p m, Petersburg 5.20 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.00 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.58 a m, †Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.48 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 7.08 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †—orfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 2.38 a m, Richmond 8.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.45 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 5.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.39 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 5.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.15 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 3.58 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 6.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.45 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 3.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 6.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.37 a m, Magnolia 8.10 a m.

DAILY 12 15 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.15 a m, Columbia 5.30 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 3.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m,, Florence 8.20 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.30 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7.45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 5.00 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 6.40 p m, Tarboro 9.45 a m, returning leaves Tarboro 5.30 p m; Parmele 9.50 a m and 6.20 p m, arrive Washington 11.35 a m and 7.10 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 8.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.40 a m., Arrive Tarboro 9.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6.00 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.00 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.50 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.32 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 5.50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m, and 2.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Fee Dee 9.05 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9.56 a m, Rowland 9.58 a m, returning leaves Rowland 3.05 p m, arrives Dillon 3.30 p m, Latta 3.57 p m, Fee Dee 4.58 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 9.40 p m, arrive Clio 8.05 p m, returning leave Clio 7.30 a m, arrive Latta 9.00 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub, at 5.35 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 12.15 p m, leave Conway 2.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.30 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Wadesboro daily at 5.50 a m, Cheraw 8.47 a m, Darlington 7.43 a m, arrive Florence 8.15 a m. Returning leave Florence 7.45 p m, Darlington 8.17 p m, Cheraw 9.32 p m, arrive Wadesboro 10.15 p m. Trains leave Gibson daily except Sunday, 9.15 a m, Bennettsville 4.50 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m. Returning, leave Darlington 8.10 p m, Bennettsville 9.09 p m, arrive Gibson 9.35 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.06 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7.12 p m, leave Lanes 8.34 a m, Manning 9.10 a m, arrive Sumter 9.39 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 6.35 a m, 5.25 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 5.05 p m, 11.10 p m, arrive Selma 5.55 p m, Smithfield 9.03 p m, Dunn 9.50 p m, Fayetteville 4.36 p m. 1.07 a m, Rowland 6.00 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.52 a m, Fayetteville 11.10 a m, 7.40 p m, Dunn 11

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1896

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The *Sun* says: Cotton declined three to six points, recovered part of the loss and closed steady, with sales of 89,600 bales.

To-day's features: The market showed surprising firmness to-day in spite of the decline in Liverpool. The early decline was accelerated by the fact that the receipts were larger than for some time past, and the total for the week is now estimated at 50,000 bales, whereas estimates earlier in the week placed them at 35,000 to 40,000. The arrivals at Galveston and New Orleans were larger than had been expected, but this increased movement, it is stated, is due to the filling of back orders. The exports, on the other hand, were large, which confirms, it is believed, the statement regarding the increased receipts. But at the decline a large Wall street house entered the market and bought liberally, while a prominent cotton operator also engaged actively in the buying. Prices rallied and recovered most of the loss, leaving the net decline for the day very slight. Better reports were received from the dry goods trade. The buoyancy of British consols and an active and higher stock market were not without their effect on cotton. If the exports continue on anything like their present scale many operators predict higher prices.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat, Corn and Oats Closed Lower—A Decline in Prices of Pork Products.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The ideal Spring weather—rain and sunshine—which prevailed to-day, had a deteriorating effect on the speculative markets, wheat losing ⅞ of a cent by direct application, and corn and oats proportionately, through sympathy with the leading grain. The statistical news had no effect upon the bulls. While stocks showed reductions, the falling away was comparatively so small that disappointment rather than encouragement was felt.

May corn opened at 30¼, declined to 29⅝@29⅝, closing at 29⅞—¼c under Saturday. Cash corn was steady, closing easy.

Oats—Trade was in the main light, although commission houses evidently had a slight increase in the number of orders Shorts were the best buyers, their purchases affording the principal support. May oats closed a shade under Saturday. Cash oats were easy and ¼c lower.

Provisions—An over-supply of hogs was detrimental to prices at the yards, and product through relations with that market declined. Some slight recovery before the close was ascribed to covering by shorts. The influential operators, with few exceptions, expressed a lack of confidence. May pork closed 5c lower than Saturday. May lard 2½@5c lower and May ribs 7½c lower. Domestic markets were quiet and steady.

THE TRUCK MARKET.

New York Prices For Southern Fruits and Vegetables.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Strawberries, Florida, quart 15c to 40c; do, N. C., quart 25c to 60c; asparagus, N. C., dozen bunches 2.00 to 6.50; do, Norfolk, do do 3.00 to 5.00; beets, Florida, crate 75c to 1.25; do do, hundred bunches 3.00 to 6.00; cabbage, do, crate 2.00 to 2.50, egg plant, do, box 2.50 to 5.00; kale, Norfolk, barrel 50c to 1.00; do, Baltimore, barrel 50c to 75c; lettuce, Florida, basket 50c to 2.00; do, Charleston, do 50c to 1.75; peas, Florida, basket 75c to 1.50; do, Savannah, do 1.00 to 3.00; radishes, Norfolk, 1.50 to 1.25; string beans, Florida, green, crate 2.00 to 4.50; spinach, Norfolk, barrel 1.50 to 2.00; squash, Florida, white, crate 1.25 to 1.50; tomatoes, Florida, carrier 1.50 to 4.50; potatoes, Florida, 3.00 to 7.00.

LYNCHING IN ARKANSAS.

Short Shrift Given a Brutal Ravisher—His Victim in a Critical Condition.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WARREN, ARK., April 20.—Saturday morning Jeff Gardner, a negro twenty-one years of age, went to the home of Jos Burrows, who lives a few miles north of town. Finding no one there but the children, he took a gun and scared the younger children, having previously fastened the eldest girl with a rope. He then carried his victim to the Saline bottoms, where she was bound and kept for several hours. It was late in the afternoon before they were found. When the negro was ordered to surrender he attempted to run and was shot in the leg. On being captured he did not deny anything and only wanted to know what they were going to do with him. He was lynched Saturday night. The girl is in a critical condition.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

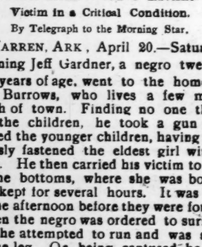
NEW YORK, April 20.—Spirits turpentine quiet and firm at 29@29½c. Rosin firm and quiet; strained common to good $1 95.

CHARLESTON, April 20.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25c; sales — casks. Rosin—market firm: sales to-day of — barrels; quote: B $1 40, C $1 40, D $1 40, E $1 50, F $1 50, G $1 50, H $1 55, I $1 55, K $1 60, M $1 70, N $1 80, W G $1 95, W W $2 05.

SAVANNAH, April 20—Spirits turpentine—market firm at 25½c for regulars; sales 550 casks; receipts 765 casks. Rosin quiet and unchanged; no sales; receipts 1,495 barrels; after the close there were sales at about 5c decline on the entire line.

The Spanish Embassy in London has received a telegram stating that the northern coast of the island of Cuba is being closely watched, as the insurgents are running short of ammunition and are trying to smuggle supplies.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,

106 Wall Street, N. Y.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

SOME OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Appropriation for a Light-ship for Hatteras Shoals—For U. S. Marshals, District Attorneys, Clerks and Commissioners—Other Appropriation Bills Under Consideration.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Indian Appropriation bill was under consideration the whole day, but did not advance a single step. The proposition on the subject of Indian schools was passed over informally on account of the absence of Mr. Carter of Montana, who had offered an amendment to strike out the House provisions on that subject. And then the Senate got into a tangle on an amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations for the payment of the fees of some fifteen attorneys for legal services—characterized as "lobbying," rendered to the "old settlers of Washington Cherokees." There was a good deal of a controversy on this subject, in which Mr. Chandler took a leading part. The matter had not been brought to an issue when the bill was laid aside for the day.

Notice was given by Mr. Vilas that on Wednesday, the 29th of April, he would present to the Senate a communication from the Governor of Wisconsin, offering to Congress the statue of "James" Marquette.

The Senate at 4.15 adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After passing a few private pension bills the House spent the remainder of the session to-day in the consideration of the General Deficiency—the last of the general appropriation bills. A prolonged debate was occasioned by the paragraph appropriating $850,000 to supply a deficiency in the collection of customs revenues. The action of the Secretary of the Treasury in increasing the customs force at New York was criticised by Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, Republican. This increase was due, according to Mr. Dingley of Maine, Republican, to the change from specific to ad valorem duties made by the Wilson-Gorman act. A general comparison of the tariff laws of 1890 and 1894, both as to the revenue produced by them and the cost of collecting the same, and a comparison of the appropriations of the past four Congresses, made a lively debate, which lasted nearly three hours. The committee concluded the consideration of the bill without material amendment, and it was passed by the House.

At 6 05 o'clock the House adjourned

The Sundry Civil bill, as it passed the House, is the smallest since 1892, and it is claimed for the Senate Committee that the large increase made was due to the fact that the Senate refused to appropriate sufficient to supply the various departments during the whole of the fiscal year which the bill is supposed to cover. The same bill for the current year carries an appropriation of forty-six and a half million dollars. The Senate bill is less than the present law by more than eleven and a half million dollars, and less than the estimates by five and a half millions. The chief items of increase are for public buildings, for the light-house establishment and for the expenses of the United States Courts. Of the $300,000 appropriated under the act of 1889, for a lighthouse on Outer Diamond Shoal, off Cape Hatteras, $80 000 is authorized to be used in constructing, equipping, etc, a light vessel for Diamond Shoals, the remainder of the appropriation to be covered into the Treasury.

The amount appropriated by the House for the payment of salaries, fees, etc., of United States marshals, deputies, etc., has been increased from $817,000 to $1,500,000; of district attorneys, increased from $305,000 to $400,000; regular assistants to district attorneys, increased from $65,000 to $100,000; fees of clerks, increased from $165,000 to $300,000; fees of commissioners, increased from $175,000 to $300,000; support of United States prisoners, increased from $320,000 to $600,000.

House Elections Committee No. 2, adjourned to-day until May 4th, at which date a vote will be taken on the contests from the Eighth New York and Third and Sixth North Carolina districts.

NEWS OF THE NAVY.

Movements of U. S. War Vessels Reported to the Navy Department—The Battleship Massachusetts.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Movements of war vessels are reported to the Navy Department as follows: The cruiser Columbia reached Hampton Roads from New York to-day; the cruiser Philadelphia sailed from Santa Barbara for San Pedro, Cal., Saturday; the cruiser Detroit arrived at Chinkiang, China, Saturday: the gunboat Yorktown left Swatow for Woosung, China, to-day; the cruiser Newark sailed from St. Lucia, West Indies, for Hampton Roads to-day.

Fog, low tides, and filled-in channels are the causes which have been responsible for the battleship Massachusetts logging only 45 miles down the Delaware river in 38 hours instead of being out the Capes and well on her way to Boston.

Compasses were adjusted this morning and the vessel got under way again this afternoon. She will go to sea to-night and should be off Cape Cod Wednesday morning. If Cape Cod is reached Wednesday, the Massachusetts will take a preliminary run over the course and not enter Boston harbor until this afternoon. As some time will be required to get the ship in condition for official inspection, the trial will probably not take place until Saturday.

NEGRO LYNCHED.

For Outrageous Assault and Probable Murder in Kershaw County, South Carolina.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 20.—A special to the *News and Courier* from Kershaw, S. C., says: Tom Price was lynched near Westville last night. He was recently discharged as a convict from York county, and his discharge was in his pocket when he was caught. He was sentenced by Judge Wallace three years ago from York for grand larceny for a term of three years. The Barfield children, aged 11 and 16, were travelling the public road. Price followed them some distance and when they turned off he cut across so as to intercept them, took the little boy's hat and coat and shot him. The girl, aged 16, screamed and ran, and he fired twice at her, both balls passing through her dress. He was caught yesterday near Camden and brought back. He was fully identified by the children and had the hat and coat still in his possession. He confessed his crime and was lynched at 9 o'clock last night at the place where the crime was committed. The little boy, it is thought, will die. He was shot in the chest with a 38 Smith & Weston.

When Travelling.

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, and it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cent and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

SITUATION OF GOVERNMENT AND INSURGENT FORCES.

Gen. Weyler's Trocha Separating the Eastern and Western Provinces Accomplishes Nothing—Large Insurgent Columns Ordered Into Havana Province—Gomez in Command in the East, Maceo in the West.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, April 20.—General Weyler has succeeded in accomplishing what Martinez Campos and other Captain Generals have attempted in vain. He has built a trocha across the island and kept it intact for 4weeks. That the present trocha is formidable, even the insurgents admit, but they profess that it alarms them not at all. When Maceo passed through Havana province to the west, Weyler stationed 10,000 men along the twenty-one miles from Mariel, on the north coast, to Majana on the south, he cabled to Madrid announcing that the second in command of the rebel forces was penned up in the western province. After staking his reputation on the absolute impossibility of Maceo's crossing, he found that detached parties of from 100 to 300 insurgents were getting through the line at will. He then brought all the troops from other parts of the island that could be spared, leaving the eastern and middle provinces with forces barely sufficient for garrison duty, and practically suspending active operations in all but the estern province. This concentration raised the forces of the trocha 28,000 and gave 5,000 more for use in flying columns, acting in conjunction with those on the line.

The troops were set at work erecting forts, digging trenches and building barricades. The work has been pushed night and day, and the best trocha Spain has ever built in Cuba now confronts Maceo. Through the hilly country south from Mariel redoubts have been built for artillery upon every eminence. Between Guanajay and Artemisia, along the middle part of the line, forts and blockhouses, with earthworks between, have been constructed. From Majana to the south coast, through marshy land, a broad ditch, backed by a stockade with blockhouses at intervals, has been resorted to. Gen. Arolus, who is in command of the troops on the trocha line, says the insurgents cannot cross without tremendous losses. The troops are under arms night and day, but though they have waited two weeks, Maceo has not attacked this line. This fact has revived the question as to the value of the line from a military standpoint. To maintain its stength at all points leaves only a few thousand men, who can be used in aggressive operations. Maceo's own forces, with those of Bandera and Delgado, number about fifteen thousand men. They have been in the hills around Lechusa, fifteen miles west of the trocha for two weeks. They have plenty of provisions and have the whole province of Pinar del Rio at their backs. They have some ammunition; how much is not known. They nearly wiped out of existence the column commanded by Lieut. Col. Debos, who attempted to drive them out of the hills, and was himself driven to the shores of Cabanas bay. A second combination of flying columns has failed to dislodge the insurgents.

Meanwhile, the main body of Spanish troops holds the territory. Maximo Gomez has accepted the situation and has ordered Maceo to remain in Pinar del Rio province. Several large insurgent columns have been ordered into Havana province from the east. One of these columns, numbering 6,000 men, from Santiago province, has arrived and is now near Quivican, 20 miles south of this city.

Rumor has it that Jose Maceo, brother of Antonio, is in command, but this is not positively known. It is said that he has been relieved of command in the eastern districts and Gen. Calixto Garcia, who arrived on the Bermuda, has been named as his successor.

Gomez himself has assumed command in Camagney, with Rodriguez second, and Antonio Maceo is given command in Pinar del Rio. An official decree making these changes has been issued. Gomez says he is satisfied to have Maceo remain in the western province, as it keeps 25,000 Spaniards stationed on the trocha line and prevents them from interfering with operations in other parts of the island. Gomez is said to be willing to have the Spanish troops hold the line until the rainy season sets in, by which time they will find it a very unhealthy spot. Reports are already being received of Spanish soldiers succumbing to the heat, and between the wounded and the sick there are fully 15,000 now in the hospitals on the island.

The stories about Gomez being at death's door himself are exaggerated. He is still in command and apparently able to keep up yet, though his age and the rough campaign through which he has passed have told upon him.

Collazo, who landed in Matanzas province three weeks ago and lost a portion of his expedition, is now in Havana province. The number of insurgents now between this city and the trocha has aroused some alarm here, and Gen. Weyler has been compelled to move troops from Artemisia, on the line to Rincon, just back of Havana. Should Maceo decide to cross the trocha, there are 10,000 rebels on this side who could render valuable assistance. The trocha is built to repel attack from the west, and were simultaneous assaults made upon it from both sides its military value might prove to be nothing. However, so long as it remains a barrier between Maceo and his 10,000 and the other 10,000 to the east, Gen. Weyler accomplishes something. He has won no important battle during his two months' stay and he has failed to clear Havana province and Pinar del Rio of insurgents, as he set out to do; but he has stopped their movement to east and west through the narrowest part of the island. He has kept his word in that and undoubtedly saved himself from the ignominious recall to Spain which was pending a fortnight ago.

HAVANA, April 20.—News has been received here that the Spanish column, under command of Col. Elola, while marching from San Jose to Valiente, near Cienfuegoes came upon a party of 2,000 rebels holding strong positions and attacked them. The official report of the engagement says that the rebels were dislodged from their positions by a brilliant charge with bayonets and machetes and retired, leaving eighty six dead on the field. The Spanish loss was one killed and six wounded. From other sources it is learned that the rebel losses are exaggerated and that the losses of the Spanish troops were much greater than the Government admits.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

The State Convention Will be Held June 23rd at Peoria.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The Democratic State Central Committee selected Peoria as the place and June 23rd as the date for holding the Democratic State Convention. The call was issued on the basis of the vote cast in the Presidential election in 1892, which is a victory for the gold element, as it gives Cook county a larger representation than under the vote of 1894. Members of the State Central Committee say that they acceded to the request of the anti-free silver element to make the apportionment on the basis of the Cleveland vote of 1892, which gives Cook county a third of the convention, on the ground that the more delegates present the better it would be for Altgeld and silver.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

An Oral Discussion of Cuban Affairs by Secretary Olney and the Spanish Minister—Reform Measures Suggested That Are Not Likely to Meet with Acceptance by the Cubans—Gen. Lee Not Likely to Assume His Duties as Consul General for Months to Come—Other Matters of Interest.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON April 20.—In the oral discussions of Cuban affairs which have taken place between the Spanish Minister and Secretary Olney during the last few weeks, an informal memorandum of from some fifty to sixty reform measures, which under certain contingencies the Spanish Government is willing to accord to Cuba, is understood to have played a prominent part. These concessions are entirely distinct from the decree of the 15th of March, 1895, which was promulgated by the Spanish Queen Regent seventeen days after the outbreak of the insurrection, and which was countersigned by the Minister of the Colonies, himself a native of Havana. That decree provided a system of government for Cuba and for the adjustment of its civil administration, but left, as now, absolute revisionary power in the hands of the Governor General.

At the very outset of the plan it was provided that, "Whenever the Governor General shall judge any decision of the council to be contrary to the laws or to give general dissatisfaction he shall suspend its execution and shall himself take such provisionary measures as the public needs, which would otherwise have been neglected because of such suspension, may require, immediately, submitting the matter to the Minister of the Colonies."

The new proposals of reform which have been informally brought under discussion between the Spanish Minister and Secretary Olney are broader and more liberal than the decree, and approach more nearly to political autonomy, but are accompanied by conditions which apparently render their adoption or even their consideration by the insurgents a matter of impossibility. As in the case of the Ten Years' War, Spain insists, as a preliminary to negotiation that the insurgents shall first lay down their arms, as it against the dignity of the Spanish Crown to treat with armed rebels. The Cuban leaders assert that when they complied with similar conditions in 1878, in order to secure the reforms pledged to them by Martinez Campos, the pledges then made were chiefly left unfilled, and they emphatically decline to be again deceived in a like manner. Nothing in the suggested plan as it now stands, holds out any prospect of a speedy termination of this desolating war.

Private advices received here from Havana, indicate that the hopes which were at first expressed that the appointment of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee as Consul General to Havana might open up some way of adjustment, have died away. It is doubted whether Gen. Lee will be able to take up his new duties for months to come. This is the beginning of the most deadly sickly season in Cuba. The cares and worries and responsibilities of the office of Consul General at Havana to an acclimated man of Gen. Lee's portly physique, it is said, would be likely to bring on an attack of yellow fever. Friends of Gen. Lee who have been long residents in Cuba are said to have written to him strongly dissuading him from attempting to take up his duties until the rainy season is over.

A conference of Democratic Senators was held in Senator Gorman's room this afternoon after adjournment, called at the instance of Mr. George, who wanted a policy outlined with respect to his bankruptcy bill. The conference at once decided that inasmuch as the proposed business was not planned and they were not charged with the conduct of the business of the Senate, it could take no action. This result was the more easily reached because of the difference of opinion as to the merits or demerits of the proposed bill. It was agreed that if the Republicans had a plan of business mapped out and it were presented to the Democrats it would then be time enough for the conference to act. The drift of opinion, gathered from what was said at this conference, is that Congress should pass the appropriation bills and go home. The idea was expressed by several of the Democratic leaders that it would be all the Senate could do to pass these bills and get away by June 1st.

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY.

U. S. Authorities Will See That He Has a Fair Trial as an American Citizen.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Representative Black, of Georgia, had an interview to-day with the State Department officials in regard to Rev. Diaz, the Cuban Baptist missionary, who is under arrest in Havana for complicity in the insurrection. After the interview Mr. Black said that there was no doubt that Diaz had taken out naturalization papers during his residence in the United States, and is a citizen of the United States. The State Department, he said, will see to it that Diaz is given a fair trial and is accorded his rights as an American citizen. Many requests are coming to members from the Southern States, from Baptist churches which contribute to the support of the missionary work carried on by Rev. Diaz, that the Congressmen will use their influence to secure the missionary's release. There is, however, nothing to be done by members of Congress except to request the Department of State to use its power in Diaz's behalf.

SPAIN SATISFIED

With the Attitude of the United States Government Towards Cuba.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

PARIS, April 20.—A dispatch from Madrid to the *Temps* says that the speech from the throne which will be delivered in the Cortes on May 11th, will declare the entire satisfaction of the Spanish Government with the attitude of the Government at Washington towards Cuba. The speech will also announce the intention of the Government to grant to Cuba a greater amount of local power in the administration of affairs in the island, but will not grant political autonomy nor any revision of the tariff.

BASE BALL.

Result of Games Played Yesterday at Various Places.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PETERSBURG, April 20.—The League season opened here to-day with the Norfolks as the opposing team. For professional ball players the home team put the poorest exhibition of ball ever seen on this diamond. Score—Petersburg 9, Norfolk 8.

Mobile—Mobile 7, New Orleans 11.

Birmingham—Montgomery 5, Birmingham 4.

Boston—Boston 21, Baltimore 6.

Atlanta—Atlanta 14, Columbus 5.

Roanoke—Roanoke 9, Richmond 10.

Portsmouth—Portsmouth 10, Lynchburg 11.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Business in the Primary Market Shows Some Improvement.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The week in the dry goods market opened with continued good weather, not so hot as most days last week and all the better for seasonable trade on that account. Business in the primary market shows some improvement in the aggregate but the increase is not well distributed, being divided mainly between brown cottons and printed wash fabrics.

WARM WIRELETS.

The steamer Bermuda will probably leave Philadelphia for Jamaica Wednesday. Captain Samuel Hughes, who was prominently identified with the Laurada case at Charleston, S. C., will command the vessel.

A bimetallic conference, comprising delegations from the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Russia and Holland, met in Brussels yesterday to discuss measures designed to lead to the holding of a new official international conference.

The failure of G. Shroeder was announced yesterday on the New York Cotton Exchange. Mr. Shroeder was short of the cotton market. He was formerly wealthy, having been left a fortune by his father, who was president of a bank at Mobile, Ala.

The pastoral committee of Eutaw Place Baptist church, Baltimore, who were delegated to select a pastor in place of Rev. Frank M. Ellis, who has accepted a call to Brooklyn, N. Y., have reported in favor of Rev. Junius W. Millard, of Henderson, N. C.

The British barque Firth, bound for Dudis, was sunk yesterday morning by a collision with the British barque Masden, on the east coast of Ireland. The captain's wife and child and fifteen of the crew were drowned. The captain and eight sailors were saved.

A fire in Williamsbug, Va., Sunday morning, swept away an entire block. Ten houses, including two stores, the others being small frame dwellings, were burned. Two young ladies, the Misses Braithwaite, had to jump from a shed to the pavement to save their lives.

The charterers of the steamer Laurada, which sailed from Savannah, Ga., March 2nd, with a party of colored emigrants, received a telegram yesterday announcing the arrival of the vessel at Jamaica, on her return voyage. Her passengers were landed at Monrovia.

The Vale Mills Manufacturing Company, Nashau, N. H., has received orders to shut down its mills and will do so as soon as the stock on hand and in process of manufacture is used up. The mills are to remain closed until such time as business improves. This action will throw many hands out of employment.

Apt Quotation.

The old Tate and Brady version of the Psalms used to be as familiar to a former generation as was the catechism. A good story was told not long ago of two noted Englishmen, Lord Palmerston and Bishop Wilberforce, in which the once popular psalmbook plays an important part:

These two eminent personages were visiting at a country house. On the morning of departure they were told that carriages were ready to take the departing guests to the railway station. Palmerston settled to go in one of these carriages, as he feared there would be rain, but the bishop, who was a great pedestrian, preferred to walk.

Before he had proceeded half way to the station a heavy shower of rain came on. Yet the good bishop struggled on, when the carriage containing Lord Palmerston overtook him, and his lordship called out from its window a part of the first verse of the Tate and Brady version of the first Psalm:

How blest is he who ne'er consents
By ill advice to walk.

But Bishop Wilberforce, with the usual twinkle in his eye, replied with the rest of the verse:

Nor stands in sinners' ways, nor sits
Where men profanely talk.

And the bishop drew to one side and proceeded to walk on.—Youth's Companion.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Just received one car Jamaica Bananas, 10 barrels Russett and 40 crates Western, N. C., Apples; 25 sacks Irish Potatoes and Onions, Butter Beans, Peas, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, N. C. Hams, Cakes and Crackers, Candies of all kinds, Nuts, Figs, Dates, Lemons, Oranges and Peanuts, in lots to suit at A. S. Winstead's, Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers, 113 North Second street. ap 3 D&W tf

Photographic novelties, Photos with high gloss, Photos with no gloss, Photos $1.00 per dozen and up. Frames cheap. Satisfaction guaranteed. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. mar 26 tf

Besides all the latest and most fashionable drinks free lunch will be served daily from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., at A. P. Levy's, on Princess street. mar 11 tf

For the best and most complete line of Groceries at the lowest city prices, call at Charles D. Jacobs' Retail Grocery Store, No. 217½ North Front street. Attentive delivery men and clerks will hustle up the goods. mar 8 tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 311 Market street. c31

Hayden, F. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

NOW

IS THE TIME TO BEAUTIFY YOUR

HOUSES.

We can furnish you with nearly every thing you need.

A good Matting, 10 and 4c grade 25c yard.
Window Shades on Springs 15c and upwards.
Curtain Poles, all colors, complete, 25c.
Floor Oil Cloth, all widths 20c yard and up.
Bargains in Carpets and Rugs.
Stair Oil Cloth 7c, sold elsewhere at 10c.

LACE CURTAINS.

75c grade 45c; $1.50 quality $1.15 pair.
$2.00 grade $1,45 pair; $3 00 quality $1.95 pair.
Dotted Curtain Swiss 10½c and 15c yard.
White Scrim for Curtains 5c, 8c, 10c and 12½c yrd.
Beautiful Gilt Stamped Drapery 15c.

WHITE SPREADS.

A splendid Spread for 69c.
$1 25 Spreads only 95c.
Extra fine $1.50 Spreads $1.48.
58-inch White Linen Table Cloth 35c yard.
Red Table Cloth 28c yard and up.
Doylies in White, Checked, Red and Bordered 20c dozen and upwards.
Big values in Towels at 5c to 50c.
8c Towelling, per yard 5c.

CUT PRICES IN BLEACHINGS.

Best yard wide Sea Island in the city for 5c.
10-4 Unbleached Sheeting 15c yard.
36c Bleached Sheeting 15c.
30c Crepe Paper 18c per roll.
Remember beautiful Crayon Portraits free at

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

Next Fourth Street Bridge.

'Phone 118.
Car fare paid on purchases of $2.00 and up.
Write for samples ap 19 tf

A Shining Example!

If you want to shine in society you must have a pair of Latest Style Patent Leather Shoes at $5.00.
A pair of our $3 00 Tan Shoes just received will save the expense of shining shoes.
The neatest and most durable Shoe sold is our Ladies' $3 00 Tan Button Shoe.
If you want to shine give us a call.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

mar 22 tf

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A large stock of Groceries and Provisions to select from.

A consignment N. C. Bacon just in. Send us your order.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

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Combination Bicycle

FOR SALE.

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address M., at

ap 7 tf STAR OFFICE.

Executors' Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTORS OF the will of Mrs. Anna Christine Deumelandt, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against her estate, to present them to either of us on or before the 3rd day of April, 1897, or this notice will be pleaded against them.

P. W. ORTMANN,
ANDREW SMITH,
ap3 6w th Executors.

Wanted,

A BARBER. A GOOD MAN CAN GET A first-class situation by applying to

A. PREMPERT,
feb 19 tf No. 11 South Front Street.

D. O'Connor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent, Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly Cash loaned on improved city real estate. sep 19 tf

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Call early in the mornings, and avoid the rush in the afternoons. It is our purpose to have every one to receive the best of attention; but very often our Store is so crowded we cannot begin to do ourselves justice. The people have found out where to go for first class goods. No house in the State carries a nicer line of

Dress Goods, Silks, Wash Goods, White Goods,

LINENS IN WHITE AND NATURAL COLORS,

Hosiery, Ladies' Vests, Shirt Waists, Trimmings, Kid Gloves, Laces,

Embroideries, Table Damasks Napkins, Towels, Ribbons and All Kind of Millinery Goods

than we do. Five hundred Ladies' Parasols and Umbrellas just received, from $1.00 to $12.00 each.

Mail orders promptly filled.

Johnson & Fore,

ap 21 tf No. 111 Market St.

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,

Successors to Katz & Polvogt.

WHAT DO YOU LOOK FOR AT THIS STORE?

Good goods, good value. We have worked hard at all three. To-morrow we start another stock at quick-selling. It is the

Dress Goods, Silks and Wash Goods.

The largest selection ever shown in this city.

Dress Goods Again.

Never in such a position to serve your every need as now. The big stock fairly sparkles with spring freshness. Whatever your Dress Goods thought may be, here will you find its materialization. As to prices—well, they're right, or we couldn't do the business.

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Not a woman in the town but what will have a new Silk Waist this Spring, and we would like the contract for supplying them. Your waist is here. Come in and select it from these new lots. Don't let price disturb you. A little money goes a long way in this silk matter.

About That New Carpet.

The best Eastern makers come to us first and we plucked the choicest numbers of their collection; and then the sewing and laying done by experts, are sure to be right.

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Are deserving of your early inspection. Neat patterns, bright colors, excellent fabrics, and such prices as you find here and only here.

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Is at the height of its usefulness. Note the throng of busy buyers as they come and go. Want to make a Hosiery customer of you. We keep the honest, wearable sorts, you know.

We Can Fit You With a Proper Corset.

Our saleswomen know the make or makes best suited to you. If your Corsets haven't worn well through, not fitting well, let us attend to your Corset wants.

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Samples mailed on application. Mention this paper.

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Just received a large stock of the Celebrated PALMER HAMMOCKS, all in beautiful colors, with spreaders and valance. Prices lower than ever

Mexican Grass Hammocks from 75 cents to $1.50 each.

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Eight Balls and eight Mallets $1.25 to $2.00 per set.

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Hoe, Rake and Shovel, just suitable for the little ones, 15 to 35 cents per set.

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For Fox River Butter, Mystery Flour, and No. 1 Groceries of all kinds. No shoddy goods, but your money's worth.

Samples of Howell's Milk all gone; but a plenty of the Big Cans left.

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One Generator,

Six Copper Fountains.

A rare chance to secure a bargain.

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Healthful Biscuits.

60 cases Good Luck Baking Powder.
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15 barrels Fancy Rice.
25 sacks comon Rice.
25 cases American Sardines.
35 cases full weight Oysters.
75 cases Mendleson's Lye.
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Can fill your orders for Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmeg and anything in the Drug line.

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